The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers, (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $12 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 25. In Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 00; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1875. NO. 257.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE FIFTH IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LONDON, July 5.—The festival given by Americans at the Crystal Palace this evening to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was one of great magnificence. The marble hall and banqueting room, beautifully decorated, were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of English and American ladies and gentlemen, and thousands of people visited the palace during the day and evening. A concert was given in the afternoon. The selections performed were appropriate to the day celebrated, and were received with much applause. The dinner followed. When the cloth was removed, Minister Schenck, the Chairman, proposed the healths of the President of the United States and the Queen of England, which were received with cheers. Mr. Freeman H. Morse responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." "Home, Sweet Home," was then sung. The toast "Great Britian and America, Mother and Daughter," was given. Mr. McCullough Torrens, Member of Parliament for Dunbury, spoke in response, declaring that the desire or all Englismen now was to have firm friendship with America. Mr. Lucius Fairchild replied to the toast of "Concord at Home and Abroad," and Colonel Forney to the "Success of the United States Centennial." The latter said the American citizen was the outcome of the mill whereof many nations formed the grist. Yet in spite of this various foreign admixture, the American was almost wholly influenced by English habits, laws and literature. With toasts, speeches and music the proceedings were prosecuted until a signal was given for the fireworks, when the company broke up and went upon the terrace. The large set pieces representing the Centennial of America called forth shouts of admiration from the spectators.

Mr. Schenck, on proposing a health to President Grant, dwelt on the pride and attachment the Americans had for their country. They were loyal because the Constitution and Government are of their own choice; and they were loyal to the Executive for the same reason. He alluded to the wonderful material and progress of the United States. Both England and America had derived benefit from the Declaration of Independence, and friendly feelings are now the rule between the people of the two countries.

Mr. Torrens referred to the late civil war, and said he knew the Queen never turned against America in the hour of trial.

Among those at the banquet were the son of President Grant, Sir Frederick Perkins and Henry Richards, Member of Parliament.

The *Standard* says: "None but Americans would venture such a display of bad taste as the banquet, and none but English would tolerate it. It is disgraceful for any loyal Englishman to participate in the celebration of English disasters. The American insurrection was about the most unprovoked rebellion in history, in present times. Forbearance and conciliation on the English side was returned by the Americans with insult and abuse, which is only encountered by cringing flattery, and this Dean Stanley calls reconciliation and peace-making. Among Americans are but few not actually participating in the gains of the system of public plunder in their country. Who would not joyfully exchange their institutions for the order, honesty and loyalty of this empire, from which a century ago they made their insane revolt?"

MR. BEECHER'S CHARACTER INDORSED.

LONDON, July 6.—Revs. Drs. Parker, Henry Allen and Alexander Raleigh, prominent Congregational ministers, yesterday drew up and signed an address, which is open for other signatures until Friday next. The signers declare that, having watched the late trial of the case of Tilton versus Beecher, they thank God that they are able to record an expression of their judgment and feeling as entirely favorable to Mr. Beecher's Christian character.

FAILURE OF JOHN RANKIN & CO.

LONDON, July 6—John Rankin & Co. have failed, their liabilities being estimated at $1,250,000.

BRITISH GUNBOAT FOR THE SPANISH COAST.

The British gunboat Lively sales from Portsmouth for the Spanish coast, to protect British interests in the ports threatened by military operations.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA—THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 7, 5 A. M.—In the House of Commons, last night, Captain Baillie Cochrane called attention to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, which was such as to furnish her with every facility for attacking India. He warned the Government against indifference to the danger, pointed out Russia's breeches of promise in the past, deprecated Englands entering into entangling engagements with Russia and urged the strengthening of English influence in Afghanistan, for which purpose the visit of the Prince of Wales to India offered a favorable opportunity. He closed by moving for the production of the papers relative to the occupation of Khiva.

Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, replied that all the papers in regard to Khiva had been laid before the House. Other communications on the whole question of Central Asia had been exchanged. He was sure that when they were produced the House and country would approve the course of the Government and recognize the spirit of friendliness which characterized the entire correspondence. Nobody could deny that Russia had broken her engagements with regard to Khiva; he would not discuss this subject. For obvious reasons, both Russia and Great Britain ought to recognize the interest they have in maintaining a reasonable distance between their respective frontiers in Asia. The English Government was fully aware of the danger attending the advance of frontier of either power. The Government did not think an arrangement setting off and defining certain territory between them as neutral ground, was feasible. It would be sure to lead to mutual misunderstandings. Therefore the Government did not intend to enter into any formal agreement on such a basis. England wished to show that she was not an aggressive power and had no desire to extend her Indian frontier. During the maintenance of the present status the Government held itself perfectly free to enter into any alliances, political or commercial, with the nations on her frontiers which might be pointed out as necessary. The cultivation of friendship with Afghanistan, was no new policy on the part of Great Britain.

Ireland.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN ARRIVE AT BELFAST—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

BELFAST, July 6.—The American team arrived in this city this evening. Their reception surpassed even that given them when they entered Dublin. Mayor Lindsay and the Corporation of the city were at the station to receive them as they stepped from the train, and escorted them to carriages. The crowd in and around the depot filled all the available space. A procession was formed and the guests made a triumphal entry into the city. They passed through streets festooned with banners and packed on each side by crowds, apparently comprising the entire population. The cheering was unceasing from the moment they left the station until they reached the Imperial Hotel. There the enthusiasm of the people was so great, and calls for the captain of the team so urgent, that the Mayor introduced Col. Gildersleeve, who received round after round of applause. Col. Gildersleeve thanked the citizens for the cordial reception, and the Mayor then introduced Major Leech, who was received with great applause. He said the highest honors that could be paid to him and the Irish team was in the cordial welcome the people of Belfast had given their conquerors. The visitors then repaired to the hotel and dined with the Mayor and members of the city government. Later in the evening they attended a fete given in their honor at the Botanic Gardens. On their way to the place of festivity, they found the streets crowded with people, whose enthusiasm was irrepressible. The gardens presented a gala appearance. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and repeated cheers were given for the Americans.

Before leaving Dublin, Col. Gildersleeve and the other members of the team visited the Lord Mayor and prominent citizens. A large assemblage witnessed their departure from Dublin, including all who had assisted in their entertainment and nearly all the American residents. Loud cheers and shouts of "Good bye" were given as the train left the depot. On the road welcoming crowds were collected at every station between Dublin and Belfast, and many church spires were flagged. At Portadown the railway company provided a special train for the visitors for the remainder of the journey to Belfast. Letters were received by Colonel Gildersleeve today, proposing that at Wimbledon the Americans shoot a picked team of English, Irish and Scotch marksmen. The gentlemen of the Irish team believe the Englishmen are frightened and want to back down.

It is remarked of the scenes in Belfast to-day, that no such demonstration of popular enthusiasm has been known there within twenty years.

Spain.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 5.—The Carlist Committee has received the following dispatches, dated Tolosa, July 3d: "Our artillery has repulsed eight thousand Alfonsists between Lerin and Allo, in Navarre. A column of the enemy, 14,000 strong, with supplies, advancing to the relief of Vittoria, has been defeated beyond La Puebha. Don Carlos has taken chief command of the Northern army. A general advance has been decided upon. Don Carlos has been proclaimed Lord of Biscay. The report of Dorregary's defeat, sent out from Madrid, is false. Several Alfonsist officers have lately joined our force. The important city and fortress of Molins de Rey, nine miles from Barcelona, has surrendered to the Carlists, with the garrison, cannon and munitions of war. Seven superior officers were made prisoners by this capitulation."

THE ALFONSIST VERSION.

MADRID, July 6.—The *Diario* says it has reason to believe that Dorregary's army, feeling incapable of resisting an attack of the Alfonsist forces, has left Cantaviejo and crossed the Ebro and is now marching into Catalonia. Several guns of heavy calibre have been disembarked from steamers at San Sebastian. They are intended for detached forts at Reuteria. The Carlists have erected fresh batteries against San Sebastian. A French gunboat has arrived to protect the interests of French subjects.

DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 6.—The Commission of nine members appointed to prepare a draft of a new Constitution for the Kingdom of Spain, has concluded its labors. The draft opens with a declaration of individual and religious liberty. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, composed as in other liberal monarchial States. The magistracy is to be irremovable. It is believed that the Constitution will be adopted without modification.

It is rumored that the Alfonsists have captured Cantaviejo. The Carlists have cut the railway between Huesca and Barcelona, an Tordienta.

France.

GAMBETTA DECLINES A CHALLENGE.

PARIS, July 6.—*Le Pays* publishes a letter from Cassagnac holding Gambetta responsible for insulting language used in *La Republique Francaise*, and demanding satisfaction. Gambetta declined to accept Cassagnac's challenge. He says he cannot hold himself at the disposal of the first comer among his political adversaries, as he has other duties and responsibilities to fulfil toward his party, France and the Republic.

FATHER OF DON CARLOS ARRESTED.

PARIS, July 6.—The father of Don Carlos has been arrested at Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, and conducted to Bayonne.

The Spanish man-of-war Vittoria has returned to the northern coast to complete the destruction of the Carlist ports.

IL MORTON FOR DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, July 6.—The Bureaux of the Left have decided to introduce within a few days a motion for the dissolution of the Assembly and for general elections in the middle of November.

Austria.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-EMPEROR, FERDINAND I.

VIENNA, July 6.—The funeral of Emperor Ferdinand took place to-day. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Czarewitch, the Crown Princes of Germany and Italy, the entire Austrian court and ministry, the diplomatic body and the Austrian cardinals and bishops assisted at the ceremonies, which were of the most imposing character.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—Steamship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, and City of Richmond, arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.—Steamship Suevia, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, July 6.—Steamships Republic and France arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—Steamship China, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 6, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £135,000. Consols for money 93 15-16; for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 106¼; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroads—New York Central 89; Erie 19½; Preferred 22. Market old at 46s@46s 10d.

PARIS, July 6.—Rentes 58 francs.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—United States bonds—5-20s 1862, 98 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7 7-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and exports and 7,000 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago spring 8s 8d@8s 10d. Corn—Mixed 32s, 9d. Pork—Western 72s 6d; Eastern 72s 6d. Beef 72s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland 58s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese—Fine American 60s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirit do 7½d.

ANTWERP, July 6.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather is calculated to greatly hinder reaping and harvesting, consequently the prospects are rather threatening for the future. The prices of wheat are one shilling higher and in some markets two shillings.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. Silas Garber, Governor of Nebraska, was married in San Francisco a few days ago.

J. W. Warner & Son, bankers and brokers of Montreal, have gone into bankruptcy.

Hon. E. A. Warren, ex-Member of Congress from Arkansas, died in Nevada county, that State, on Friday last.

Rev. Robert G. Vermilye, for eighteen years Professor of Theology in Hartford Seminary, died Monday morning.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey announce that the present week will be their last in London. They go to Paris.

An authoritative announcement is made that Signor Blanc has been appointed the successor of Chevalier Corti, late American Minister at Washington.

A duel was fought on Monday, in Belgium, between two Parisian journalists, Rosati, of *La Presse*, and Parivier, of *Le Figaro*. The latter was wounded in the chest and arm.

Robertson, McLeod & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of Halifax, have become insolvent, with liabilities of $280,000. Martin & Co. and Robert Conroy, retail firms of Halifax, have also become insolvent.

The members of the diplomatic body at Lisbon and Portuguese dignitaries of high rank waited on Mr. Moran, United States Minister, on Monday, and congratulated him on the anniversary of American independence.

Miss Lou Lewis, colored, of Memphis, on the fourth instant, in behalf of the Society of Pole-bearers, presented a bouquet to General Forrest, as a token of reconciliation. The General accepted the offering in a few brief remarks.

President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, attended the celebration of the Fifth at the Methodist camp meeting grounds at Ocean Grove. After an address by Rev. Dr. Stokes, the President held an informal reception, at present, to the number of two thousand, pressing forward to shake hands with him.

Joseph L. Ross, familiarly known as "Uncle Joe Ross," died at his residence, Glendale, Ohio, yesterday, aged seventy-three. Deceased was Chairman of the Council Committee, in 1852, that reported in favor of a steam fire department for Cincinnati. He was an active worker in favor of the innovation, and for his advocacy of the paid department, was burned in effigy in front of the city buildings.

Dean Stanley, in a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, alluded to the American Declaration of Independence. He contrasted the animosity displayed in former days, on the occasion of its anniversary, with the spirit of reconciliation which at present prevailed. Now every American was proud of his English ancestry, and every Englishman was proud of Washington.

The Fourth at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 5.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here called together the largest mass meeting since the war. Citizens and soldiers participated. Governor Smith presided. Hon. A. H. Stephens, orator of the day, made a speech on the Declaration of Independence. He reviewed the causes leading to American freedom, and described the grand celebration had in Philadelphia, July 4, 1789. He said: "This is the Centennial period. The grand demonstrations in honor of the construction of tea at Boston and Baltimore, and the battles of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and the Mecklenburg declaration, which have brought the different sections into more harmonious accord, are but a prelude to the celebration of the anniversary of this declaration which is to come off next year in Philadelphia. The question is mooted whether we shall be represented in that celebration. In reply, I say with all the emphasis I can command, yes. What more fitting occasion could be planned for the gathering of the people to consider the nature of our institutions and contemplate their working in the past, especially when administered on the principles on which they were founded?" Mr. Stephens closed with "All honor now and forever to the men who by their deeds in the council chamber and on the battle field achieved our independence." Mr. Stephens was frequently applauded for his patriotic sentiments.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

TEMPERANCE WAR IN OHIO.

Clergymen and Other Prominent Citizens Charged with Blowing Up a Saloon.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—For some days a warm conflict has been going on in Westerville, in this county, between the citizens of the town and one Henry Corbin, who recently started a saloon within the corporation limits. Until yesterday the war had been one of words, but last night some unknown parties secretly placed gunpowder in the saloon building, connecting with it a fuse, which caused an explosion to occur about midnight, blowing out the windows and doors of the building and raising the roof about four inches. To-day, upon Corbin's application, warrants were issued for the arrest of the preachers of the various churches in Westerville, the postmaster and four other citizens. The warrants charge the parties named, and others unknown, with riotous conduct in assaulting and encouraging an assault upon Corbin's saloon with stones on the night of July 2d. Otterbein University is located at Westerville, and for many years no saloon has been allowed to exist in the town. The excitement is very great and each side equally determined to hold on.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Supposed Pittsburgher.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, July 6, 1875.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, a man, supposed to be from Pittsburgh, committed suicide by jumping into the lake near the water works. No letters or papers were found, except a piece of wrapping paper from "R. H. Palmer, dealer in hats and caps, Pittsburgh." The body will be interred to-morrow morning.

Policeman Killed at Tamaqua.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 6.—At Tamaqua last night, Frank Yost, a policeman, while on duty was shot by strangers. He died to-day.

Murder on a Mississippi Steamer.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—Robert N. Yerby was shot and killed on the steamer A. J. White, near St. Louis landing, Arkansas, yesterday morning, by B. L. Oliver and his son. The killing grew out of an old grudge, young Oliver first shooting Yerby in the temple. After he fell the elder Oliver fired at him. The Olivers then ordered the boat to land, which was done, and they escaped in the woods.

Memphis Policeman Kills his Man.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—Pat. Manning, a retail grocer, living on the corner of Main and Auction streets, was shot and killed this afternoon by officer McCormick, who a short time before had entered Manning's grocery and asked him to quit beating one of his (Manning's) children, to which Manning replied by tarowing a monkey-wrench at McCormick and using abusive and opprobrious epithets. McCormick left and procured a warrant for the arrest of Manning, and on entering the grocery was fired at by Manning. They then left Manning's store, whereupon McCormick drew his revolver and fired, killing Manning instantly. McCormick then surrendered himself. Manning was formerly a policeman.

Memphis Jeweler Missing.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—M. J. Slater, a small dealer in jewelry, has left for parts unknown, leaving numerous creditors behind.

Murder at Scranton.

SCRANTON, July 6.—A young man, named Frank Doud, was murdered here last night by another young man, named Walter Smith. They were boon companions, but had been rival suitors for the hand of a young woman, and in the afternoon had quarreled about her, when Doud declared that he would take her away from all rivals, which so incensed Whittaker that he armed himself with a butcher knife and, meeting his victim shortly after, plunged it into his bowels. The murderer was captured and lodged in jail.

CASUALTIES.

A Sunday School Struck by Lightning.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 5.—At Macksville, a village near this city, about forty persons were assembled in a school house, holding Sunday school, yesterday afternoon. The opening prayer was just finished when lightning struck the chimney, shocking every one in the room. Sixteen persons were injured, several seriously. One of the injured was Webb W. Caste, a prominent citizen.

Boiler Explosion—Four Killed and Seven Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—The boiler of a saw mill, near Hot Springs, exploded on Saturday, killing four and seriously injuring seven other persons.

Six Persons Drowned near Des Moines.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Evening Journal's* special from Des Moines says that on Saturday evening last, as a large party were returning from Greenfield, Adair county, to their home in the country, they attempted to cross Middle river, which had been swollen by recent rains. A wagon containing Mr. A. Montgomery, daughter and son and Mrs. Thomas Montgomery, her three children and Mr. Baker was overturned and the occupants plunged into the torrent. Mrs. Thomas Montgomery and her babe went down and were not seen afterwards. Mr. Montgomery clung to the horses for a while, with his little boy in his arms, but was compelled to let go and both were drowned. Meantime, Mr. Baker, who had been swimming to the opposite shore with another in his arms, became exhausted when within four feet of the bank, and was carried down the torrent. The other people were rescued by the neighbors.

Sudden Death of a Traveling Agent.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—A stranger, representing himself as traveling agent for a New York house, was found dead in bed at Kaufman's boarding house, Second street, this morning. Nothing was found on him to indicate his residence or name. He was about forty years of age, heavy-set, with dark hair, cut short, and light mustache and chin whiskers. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, "Death from heart disease."

Six Boys Drowned While Bathing.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 6.—A party of seven lads, bathing at the junction of Wautuppa Lake and Quequechan river to-day, joined hands and walked off a sand bar into deep water, where six of the number—John W. Fielden, James and William Jacques, William Dyer, Francis Kane and George McManus—were drowned.

Storm at Nyack, New York—Two Men Killed by Lightning.

NYACK, N. Y., July 6.—A dreadful storm commenced here this afternoon, with very heavy rain and hail, a high wind and almost incessant thunder and lightning. Two men, named Abin Newman and Jacob Tucker, while lathing a house, were instantly killed by lightning. Trees were unrooted and trees torn up by the roots. At eight o'clock the storm still continued, and immense damage had been done.

Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

TOLEDO, July 6.—During the celebration of the Fourth at West Unity, Ohio, a man named Peter Krindle was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon. He leaves a family.

Two Accidental Deaths at Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—William Trudner, night watchman in Stanwix & Shadden's flouring mill, at Minneapolis, was caught by his clothing in the gearing of the mill and crushed to death. His body was terribly mangled when found next morning, being hardly distinguishable.

John Wedelstaedt, son of a well known physician of this city, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon. The charge of a gun passed through his bowels.

ALTOONA.

The Altoona Mountain City Ball Club Defeat the Meadville Mutuals.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, July 6, 1875.

A game of base ball was played between the Meadville Mutuals and the Altoona Mountain City club this afternoon, resulting in a score of twelve to nineteen in favor of the latter

Cortina Removed to the City of Mexico.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from Brownsville, says: General Cortina was arrested on the first, and his Chief of Police, Manuel Garza, on the third inst., by order of the Mexican Minister of War. They were both forwarded from Matamoras at two o'clock this morning, under guard to Bagdad, and there placed on board the Mexican war vessel Lobasco, which sailed at six A. M. for Vera Cruz, *en route* to the city of Mexico for trial by a military commission.

The Boston Regatta.

BOSTON, July 6.—At the rowing regatta on the Charles river to-day, the single scull race, two miles, was won by John Biglin, in 16 minutes 1 second, Sanders second, Morris, of Pittsburgh, third. Morris shipped two or three seas, and thus lost all hope of winning.

The race for Whitehall boats, two miles, was won by the T. Portlow, pulled by Evan Morris and M. De Lowry. Time 18 minutes 44½ seconds.

The race for four oared shells, four miles, was won by the Faulkner-Regan crew, in 28 minutes 30 seconds.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Commissions for New Treasury Officers.

Full Railroad Fare to Baltimore.

No Truth in the Report that Delano has Left for Good.

Adams Express Company Refuses to Carry National Bank Notes at Present Rates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1875.

Commissions for Treasury Officers.

A large number of commissions of treasury officers under the new reorganization of that Department, were received from Long Branch this morning where they were sent several days ago for the President's signature.

Full Fare to Baltimore.

The cheap trip and excursion tickets from here to Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Potomac road are now a thing of the past. To-day the prices were advanced to the old rates. While the cut rates prevailed, the Baltimore and Potomac did almost the entire passenger business between Washington and Baltimore.

Another Delano Canard.

General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, says there is not a word of truth in the report sent off yesterday by the Associated Press to the effect that Secretary Delano had left on another visit to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will not resume his duties as Secretary.

Adams Express Company Strikes.

The Adams Express Company has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that after thirty days from date they will decline to carry national bank notes over their lines at the usual rate of twenty-five cents per one thousand dollars, because of the risk being too great to insure profit in the business. They propose to continue the carriage of fractional currency, however, because with them they have a guarantee of indemnity in case of loss. It is understood that the company will ask halt bankers' rates. They claim that the present contract amounts to about one-eighth of bankers' rates for the work.

The Receipts of National Bank Notes

for redemption will amount to about one and a quarter millions per day during the month of July, and the proposed increase makes an important acquisition to the national banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1875.

FIGURES FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of June to be $1,615,525; amount of legal tender notes deposited during the same period, $3,009,626; additional circulation issued on account of the act of June 20, 1874, $11,601,892; amount of circulation destroyed and retired during the same time, $9,627,068; showing an actual increase of bank circulation during the year, of only $1,978,826. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation since the passage of the same act, is $25,523,057, and the amount deposited by banks in liquidation previous to that date, $3,813,675; making a total of $29,336,732. Deducting from this amount $9,627,068, the amount of circulation permanently retired, will leave $19,709,666 legal tender notes on deposit July 1 for the purpose of retiring circulation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Wm. C. Nichols, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; John Toffe, of Nebraska, Secretary of Colorado; John R. Clark, to be Surveyor General for Nebraska and Iowa; E. M. Keyser, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana; Chas. D. Bradley, Attorney for Colorado. The President has signed the commission of John M. Martin as Postmaster at Jackson, Ohio.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CINCINNATI POSTMASTER.

Associate Justice Swayne has dissolved the injunction obtained by L. D. Sine against the Postmaster at Cincinnati. He holds that Sine has his remedy in a suit for damages against the Postmaster General and the Postmaster at Cincinnati.

FIRE RECORD.

Kansas City—$30,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 5.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the building of Isaac Whittaker, which originated in his large stock of fireworks. The building was in the most public block of Main street, and but for the rain which had recently fallen the fire would have been very disastrous. The loss is about $30,000. Whittaker's building is a total loss. The adjoining building, occupied as a hardware store, was damaged $5,000, and several buildings to a less amount. The insurance is about $15,000.

Shamokin, Pa.—$50,000.

POTTSVILLE, July 5.—At Shamokin, last night, a fire destroyed four stores, a blacksmith's shop and two dwellings. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

Cold Spring, New York—$35,000.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., July 6—A fire here this morning burned five houses and damaged three others. Loss $35,000; insurance, $20,000. The authorities blew up one building to stay the progress of the flames.

Arkansas Town Destroyed.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—The business part of the town of Washington, in Hempstead county, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning.

Tulare, California—$120,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A fire at Tulare City, this afternoon, destroyed the entire business portion of the town. Loss $120,000.

Toledo—$10,000.

TOLEDO, July 6.—A fire to-night destroyed three frame buildings, corner of Summit and Adams streets, owned by Colin Bronson and occupied as auction and commission stores. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

Minneapolis—$150,000.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Three horses were burned at Minneapolis last night. The Galaxy Flouring Mills, containing twelve run of stone, were burned. The loss of Messrs. Ankeny, the owners, is about $150,000, the walls being uninjured.

New Ulm, Minnesota—$6,000.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—A fire occurred at New Ulm last night, supposed to have been caused by fire crackers. The Union House, belonging to William Gross, with nearly all its contents, was burned down. Loss, exclusive of furniture, between $6,000 and $7,000.

Collision of Steamers—Ten Lives Lost.

NORFOLK, VA., July 6.—The steamer Isaac Bell collided with a smaller steamer last night. Seven people were saved out of seventeen on board.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, July 6.—George H. Pendleton, Thomas Ewing and other prominent Democrats met here to-day with the Democratic State Central Committee, to arrange for the coming campaign. It was decided to hold a meeting at Marion, Lawrence county, July 24th, to be addressed by Gen. Ewing and S. F. Cary. It was left to the judgment of the Executive Committee to decide whether it was advisable to hold meetings at other points on or before that time.

California.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN FIRST DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional district, this evening, nominated W. A. Piper, of this city, for Congress.

Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow, are arriving to-night. It looks now as if the nominee for Governor will be Eugne M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, instead of Fisher, whose friends are less confident than formerly. Wilson ran against Wm. S. King for Congress last year, and has considerable strong backing.

The Buffalo *Express*, relating some of the adventures of the census takers in that neighborhood, says that in some of the wards of the city the idea prevails that the census is simply the precursor of a draft and another war. "He was just sixteen years old on last St. Patrick's day," says Mrs. O'Grady to the census man, referring to the age of her son, a big strapping fellow thirty-five years old at least, "and he is a poor weak schlip of a boy, not abie to work at all, at all."

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandize, at the Checkered Front.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Trains on the South Side (Long Island) Railroad Collide—Thirteen Persons Killed and Twenty-seven Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At two o'clock this afternoon, a collision occurred on the South Side Railroad, near Far Rockaway, between passenger trains. Both trains were completely wrecked. Dispatches are arriving from the scene of the disaster. So far as can be learned up to the present, the following is the list of killed: J. Hibbard, conductor, residing at Flushing; Mr. Hartmann, jeweler, corner Broadway and Second street, Brooklyn; W. H. Gould, of Far Rockaway; Mr. Thurner, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Mr. Pfifer, of 221 North Second street, Brooklyn; Mr. Kehol, 71 New Chambers street, New York; Mr. William Bradley, Malden Lane; John Ellers, real estate agent, of Brooklyn. Among the killed are two unknown men.

The following are the names of those not likely to recover: John Aiater, 550 Union street, Brooklyn; P. Walsh, 9 Pearl street, New York; Thos. Robinson, Greenpoint, L. I., and Jacob New, of the same place; Mrs. Pringle, 784 Greenwich street, New York; Wm. Quin, Oyster Bay, L. I. In all there are twenty-seven wounded. Coroner Hicks is holding an inquest.

There are rumors from reliable sources which say that President Poppenhausen ordered the train from Rockaway to start. The train to Rockaway was on time, and the President of the line disappeared as soon as the accident occurred. He was badly frightened. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The trains were excursion trains, crowded with passengers. Two of the men who were killed were sitting beside their wives and children, who escaped without a scratch. A new time-table was published to-day, which probably may account for the sad accident. The engineer states that he was running ten miles an hour, heavily laden and crowded with passengers. He saw the train of the coming engine and tried to put down brakes, notwithstanding which, the engines were telescoped. Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster, while the dead were being carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number of killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to still remain in the *debris*, while numbers have been taken away by their friends.

There is great excitement and an intense feeling of indignation. Some say the train is at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodsbury's message said "Come on." The train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Rockaway had the right of way and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were terribly mutilated.

Three young men were drowned, in addition to those reported injured by the railway accident at Rockaway yesterday. Mr. Poppenhausen, President of the road, was seriously injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather, rain areas, winds veering to the north or west and rising barometer.

It is estimated that Kansas will export ten million bushels of wheat this year.

The steamers Steinman, from Antwerp; Klopstock, from Hamburg, and Germanic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Grand Jury of the July term, Criminal Court of Chicago, impanelled yesterday morning, consists of eight negroes and sixteen white men.

The Eastern editorial excursion arrived at Omaha Monday evening. They will have a public reception this evening and go westward Thursday morning.

There were seventy-three accidents in New York, on Monday, resulting from the use of fireworks, pistols, &c., two fatal woundings and one young man killed.

The first reports of the accident to the J. D. Peters were exaggerated. Her passengers and freight were removed in safety, and on Monday the boat was got afloat and has since left for Memphis.

The business agent of the Washington Base Ball Club absconded from St. Louis last night, with all the money of the club, leaving them with no means to get away. A subscription is being raised for their benefit.

Crop telegrams from all parts of the Dominion of Canada show that the fall wheat is partially winter killed; spring wheat, average crop. Oats, barley and peas, above average crop. Corn, first yield. Root crop above average. Hay light. Fruit quite light.

The first celebration of the National birthday ever attempted by American Indians, took place in Atoka, Indian Territory, on Monday. At least 3,000 Indians were present. A bountiful dinner was prepared for them in a beautiful grove near the city. Governor Allen Wright, an educated Choctaw, presided.

Another dispatch has been received at the Indian Bureau from Prof. Janney, in which he reiterates his former statement that so far he has not found gold enough in the Black Hills to warrant any extended mining operations. There are fifteen miners near where he is encamped, who claim that they obtain from five to fifteen cents worth of gold to a panful of earth. The Professor states that he has tested it several times and cannot make an average of over one and a half cents per pan. He describes the character of the formations, and says it does not indicate gold.

OHIO NEWS.

Franklin College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Colonel G. W. McCook.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor was organized at Mansfield, last week.

When all the proposed lines are finished, Columbus will have seven street railroads.

Seventy-five thousand young shad, just hatched, were deposited in the Olentangy, near Columbus.

Peter Miles, of Champaign county, has attained the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years.

Urbana thieves are so hard up that three of them robbed a man of ten cents, the other night, on the highway.

Don't dop your little chickens with coal oil to drive away lice. The editor of the Elyria *Republican* did that same, but says he won't repeat the experiment on the next brood.

The wife of William Maxwell, of Hicksville, aged about fifty years, hung herself in the upper story of the house, Wednesday morning. The cause is supposed to have been temporary insanity.

A call for a State convention of Ohio infirmary directors is made, and all who can are desired to be at Columbus on the 8th of September, to interchange views upon the manner of management.

The big sycamore tree south of Upper Sandusky measures at the base forty-two feet in circumference, fourteen feet in diameter, and, when the sun shines at meridian, casts a shadow over an acre of ground.

Ashtabula has a cat that is the mother of five kittens, but she wasn't satisfied with the size of her family, so she went out and captured a small rabbit, which she took to her maternal bosom, and commenced bringing it up with her kittens.

A. L. Mitchell, an old resident of Sandusky, incurred the displeasure of a young man aged seventeen. The boy threw a large stone at Mitchell, striking him on the head, breaking his skull. Mitchell is now delirious, and death is imminent.

Mrs. Lucy Herron

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE exports of petroleum from Philadelphia, last week, were 2,150,000 gallons refined and 438,150 crude.

WHY should the British Government go to the expense of sending SMITH, of the British Museum, to Babylon, to hunt up those old records of the deluge, when the same information can be got by interviewing old BILL ALLEN?

THE Lancaster *Express* magnifies the offer of WILLIAM THAW, Esq., to the Western University into one million of dollars, from its original size of one hundred thousand. In giving the sum in figures the careful compositor simply added a superfluous cipher.

THERE is one privilege which CARY has gained by turning Democrat—the right of being hung. In his palmy days he used to say that Democrats had no rights which other people should respect, except the right of being hung. And now he is one of them himself, hang him!

IT is said that HENDRICKS proposes to himself to take a long railroad journey, in the hope of meeting with such an accident as BLAINE lately met with, that will shake him up so that the doctors will prescribe perfect rest and quiet as his only means of recovery. Otherwise he will have to take part in the Ohio campaign.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, during the month of June, amounted in value to $3,268,770, nearly one-half of which was carried in American vessels. England took $1,140,000; Ireland, $448,000; Belgium, $572,000, and Germany $291,000, whilst quite large amounts were sent to the West Indies and South America.

THOSE Democratic carpet-baggers, the JAMES boys and YOUNGER brothers, who recently emigrated from Missouri to Kentucky, are creating a genuine terror in the latter State. The banks at Danville are kept under constant guard, for fear of an attack from them; which seems strange: for in Missouri the Democrats thought them among their most valuable citizens.

A DEMOCRATIC candidate for the Legislature, in Kentucky, is so mean that, although he is rich, he always makes his canvass on foot, walking from place to place, and carries some pone and fried bacon in his pocket for provisions. It's so much cheaper that way, you know. *Quere*—can a man who prosecutes a campaign in that fashion be said to be *running* for an office?

MR. CHARLES NORDHOFF addresses a letter through the New York *Herald* to "J. M. EDMUNDS, Chairman Republican National Committee." Mr. EDMUNDS holds no such position. Ex-Senator MORGAN, of New York, is Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. EDMUNDS is chairman of a mere one-horse concern in Washington city which calls itself the "Union Executive Committee," and exhausts its energies in printing a monthly called "The *Republic*," which no one reads.

THE New York *Tribune* supported B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice President in 1872, and now it accuses him of "profound and phenomenal ignorance," because he joins in the cry for more irredeemable currency. The *Tribune* should, therefore, be profoundly grateful to the enlightened intelligence of the country which saved it from the chance of having this man inflicted upon it as President. Had GREELEY been elected, and died before the time for his inauguration, this "profound and phenomenal ignoramus" would now be in GRANT's place.

THE Temperance men of Iowa have shown more good sense than their compatriots elsewhere. At their late State Convention they declined to make any nominations. The platform adopted declares that the temperance people of the State are forced to seek the promotion of their cause in such a way as will be the most effective without regard to parties; that the laws of the State relating to the desecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced; that there should be no division of the school fund for sectarian purposes; that political organizations should not control men in their action on moral questions; and that county organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

THE peach crop in the East being much greater than the East can consume, the peach-growers have held a conference with the railroads as to rates of transportation West. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offered to carry fruit to Pittsburgh in thirteen hours from Baltimore; Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky in twenty-four hours, and to St. Louis and Chicago in thirty-three hours, and proposed to charge seventy-five cents per 100 pounds to Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania road offered to deliver at Pittsburgh by 7:15 A. M. fruit reaching West Philadelphia by 6:10 P. M. There is now no doubt that the arrangements for shipping fruit will this year be far more complete than ever before, both to the New England and interior cities, and there is no good reason why we should not have all the peaches, here, we want, at rates which will render the fruit attainable by every one.

NO ONE would think it was hard times with the farmers on reading the reports of blooded stock sales throughout the West. We have before us, in the *Ohio Farmer*, a report of a Kentucky auction of thoroughbred horses, which embraces sales at $4,000, $3,100, $2,575, $1,900, $1,800, and so on; and sales of short-horn and Jersey cattle, at $8,000 down to $600 are not uncommon occurrences this year. There are, of course, great variations in prices of this kind of stock; but the breeders of such cattle think nothing of going up to $8,000 or $10,000 for a fancy animal with which to cross their own lines of stock; and the farmers who want to have pure blood in their animals, are free buyers of blooded cows at $200, $300, $500 and up to $1,000. The fact that they are able to buy at these prices is an encouraging sign. It certainly does not look as if the times were hard with *them*.

THE Savannah, Ga., *News* relates a circumstance in every way characteristic of real life in that State. A respectable negro, bearing a first-class ticket, occupies a seat in a first-class coach, in which are several exponents of the white man's government and members of the high-strung Southern aristocracy. They do not arise as one man and haul him headlong from the car; they do not taunt him with phraseology unbecoming to gentlemen; they do not sneer and scoff at him and treat him as a nonentity. No, they are Southern gentlemen, former owners of slaves, born in chivalric times with blue blood veins attached, and they simply gather about the solitary black man, and in a bold, business-like way expectorate the juice of the filthy weed upon him until he presents a repulsive sight and is forced to leave his quarters. This, cries the *News* triumphantly, is "a cool and effective way of defeating the Civil Rights bill." Comment is unnecessary.

THE annual summary of imports of manufactures of silk, classified, at New York, just published by the Silk Association, makes the total for the fiscal year just ended $22,810,483, against $22,669,653 last year, $28,491,407 in 1873, and $34,978,026 in 1872. There was an increase of $2,135,219 in silks, $1,621 in embroideries, $2,851 in shawls, $12,748 in gloves, $262,944 in cravats, $8,709 in handkerchiefs, $6,425 in sewings, $536,313 in braids and bindings, and a parallel decline in satins, crapes, bongees, plushes, velvets, ribbons—$1,454, hosiery, hose, silk and cotton and silk goods worsted. The same facts are furnished for the month of June since 1869, excepting the five years after 1866 that have been reported. They show that $933,918 received this year is $208,744 less than last year, $398,999 in excess of 1873, and has been exceeded in but five years since 1860. The total receipts of raw silk were 9,645 bales and cases, and 1,476 bales of pierced cocoons.

When the little Tariff Bill was passed it placed a sixty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all silk goods excepting those having twenty five per cent. or more component material of cotton, flax, worsted or wool, with the hope that thereby the frauds perpetrated by substituting cotton threads in the edges of some goods would be reduced. One uniform rate on all goods containing seventy-six per cent. or over in value of silk would, it was contended, secure the duty originally intended. A little testimony on this point is furnished by the report. The amount of silk and worsted goods imported has fallen from $44,400 in 1866 and $14,406 in 1873 to $3,147; that of silk and cotton from $222,571 in 1874 to $129,002, and of silk and linen from $2,726 in 1872 to nothing.

THE New York *World* says that a Democrat hates fraud, peculation and corruption as the devil hates holy water. The hate, then, of his Satanic Majesty for holy water cannot be very deep. If his aversion to that fluid is no greater than that shown by many Democrats in office to corrupt practices, he can bear to be sprinkled with it every day. Let us see:

Two Democratic Councilmen of Baltimore expelled for accepting bribes of $50 and $100. And their plea was that, although guilty, they were but pursuing the common practice of Councilmen in that Democratic city!

Eight Democratic officials in Cincinnati indicted for fraud and corrupt management of the City Water Works, and the Mayor implicated in borrowing the city funds to pay the expenses of his election!

Three or more Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature exposed in selling their votes upon certain pending bills for one hundred dollars apiece!

The Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia a defaulter in a sum nearly approaching a million!

Eight Democratic county treasurers in Ohio proved to be defaulters in large amounts! And TWEED in jail, unable to find bail in suits against him for stealing six millions from the city of New York, with the *World* defending him while the stealing process was going on!

Democratic Canal Superintendent MORAE indicted in New York for corruption in office!

The whole canal system of New York under Democratic control, denounced by GOV. TILDEN as rotten to the core, tainted all over with fraud, and the center of a complete system of stealing hundreds of thousands from the State annually!

A fraudulent claim of $72,000 in which a Democratic member of the New York House of Representatives was interested, was pointed out by GOV. TILDEN in his message upon canal frauds, and an item in the appropriation bill to pay this fraudulent claim was signed and approved by Governor TILDEN who at first denounced it!

Truly, the hatred of this party to fraud, peculation and corruption rises into that region of the sublime which shades off into the ridiculous.

THE Catholic papers in Ohio have been very bold in their utterances about the school question, and about the duty of the Catholics to vote the Democratic ticket, but they have not yet assumed the boldness which is shown by the Church in Canada, whatever they may hereafter do. We copy from one of our religious exchanges:

In Quebec Rome is strong and bold. In view of approaching elections Bishop Bourget has issued a circular to the faithful, which was read by order in the churches. In this he lays down the most stringent doctrines on the union of Church and State, and denounces those who object to the interference of the clergy in politics. He animadverts very pointedly on several actions of the Government. The document has the genuine Vatican ring. It is to the effect that in all things State must be subservient to the Church. The State exists for the Church. The Bishop speaks with the authority of God, and the State is bound to obey.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, attained his forty-first birthday on the 18th ult.

Mr. D. R. Locke Nasby, will soon return from California to assist in the Ohio campaign.

Some of the journals have just discovered that the tenor Mario is a son of the Marquis of Candia and an officer of the guards before he became a singer.

The Centennial managers might as well secure Shearman at once as the biggest ass this country has yet produced. It will take another hundred years to match him.

William Cullen Bryant has been mentioned as a possible rival of George Washington Childs, A. M., as a candidate for the office of centennial poet—but it is idle.

The London *Examiner* thinks the widows of Canon Kingsley and Sir Arthur Helps, in accepting crown pensions, have done their utmost to discredit their husband's teachings.

Peter Coffey, aged ninety-eight years and five months, who was pilot of Robert Fulton's first ferry-boat on the East river, is dying at his residence, No. 70 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.—*New York World.*

A fourteen-year-old girl in Sandy Hill, New York, eloped with a school boy, got married, and returned home with him to be forgiven. She was soundly spanked by her mother, and the husband on his way out of the house was kicked eighteen times by her father. They had never read anything like that in novels.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times* from Indianapolis, says that Robert Dale Owen, the distinguished scientist and spiritualist, has become insane, and was, on Wednesday, taken to his home in New Harmony, in charge of his son.

The gentleman mentioned in these lines from Mr. Tennyson's new drama was the discoverer of the principle that the poorer currency drives out the better:

"And we will raise us loans and subsidies
Among the merchants: and Sir Thomas Gresham
Will aid us."

Pennsylvania Copper Industry.

Copper was known and wrought before iron, and the most ancient discoveries we have in this country show that an unknown race mined it here. The metal is found in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Africa, China, Japan, Australia; and on this continent, in Cuba, South and Central America, Mexico, Canada, as well as in the United States. Our principal deposits are in the Lake Superior region; but copper is found in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland and New England, and this country contributed its full share toward doubling the world's product from 25,500 tons in the quarter of a century after 1830. The increase is steadily augmenting to meet an ever augmenting demand from former uses and from new; and now the enormous smelting works that have given commerce, wealth and renown to Swansea, in South Wales, are being copied by less but flourishing in Baltimore, Boston, New York, St. Louis and in this State. Those here have the advantage of being near to the raw ore, and thus saving transportation; and the Chemical Copper Company, recently founded at Phœnixville, contiguous to the Schuylkill Works, that are some three years old, have a material aid in the Hunt and Douglass process that has been successfully tried upon the Knob mine in North Carolina. The Schuylkill Works that were burned a year ago, produced 109,675 pounds of ingot copper, almost exclusively from Pennsylvania ores, in the six months preceeding their destruction. It is the only establishment in the State reducing direct from the ores, and has a weekly capacity of 15,000 pounds of ingot. The merit of the product is shown in the fact that it nets five cents per pound more to the company in Liverpool than in Philadelphia, after paying all charges for transportation.

The Chemical Company located near the Schuylkill have two large buildings and good machinery. They accomplish the reduction of the crude ore by a chemical process, with salt and iron in a single furnace, much more cheaply than it can be done by smelting. They have leased a fine deposit of copper recently struck in York county; obtain other ores from Montgomery, Berks and Lebanon counties and draw a part of their supplies from Texas, Cuba, New Mexico, Spain and Missouri—the Texan yielding up to sixty per cent., while much of the Pennsylvania ore will give over five per cent. The process requires a preliminary roasting; roasting to blue metal; then to white, to blister and refining, when it is cast into ingots and sold at from twenty to thirty cents per pound. The company employ fifty men in their ore mines, and last year sold 15,000 pounds to the Mint. The condition of the market and the superiority of the process employed warrant a sanguine belief that before long these smelting works will interfere with the exportation hence to Swansea, draw from Central and South America, and create another industrial avocation that is not only kindred to that of iron, but related to lead and nickel and zinc, and eminently suitable for a community that possesses peculiar knowledge and resources of all kinds for equalling any in every branch of metallurgy. The new enterprise is based upon knowledge and experience; has skill and capital at its command and not only promises success to its promoters but enlargements that must be very valuable to the country.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HEAVY BREACH OF TRUST.

One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Alleged to be Involved—Why Henry G. Morris Failed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The startling information was made public to-day that the accountants who have been investigating the affairs of Henry G. Morris, who lately failed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, had discovered that one Alexander Ervin, whom Mr. Morris had employed as confidential financial agent of his foundry business since 1871, had grossly betrayed his trust, and had appropriated to his own use sums of money reaching in the aggregate about $1,200,000. Ervin had the whole business of the place in his charge, while the pay-rolls for labor and material purchased were under the care of a nephew of Ervin, but controlled by him. So great was the confidence reposed in Ervin that Mr. Morris never investigated his affairs, and never took the standing of his business or being satisfied with balance sheets which Ervin would present to him at stated intervals.

It has turned out that these balances were arranged for the occasion, and that large sums of money were continually drawn from the business by Ervin, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Morris. In one month—January, 1873—Ervin charged himself with three notes of $10,000 each, and on the 30th of December, 1872, he charged himself with a deposit of $60,000, which he failed to credit to Mr. Morris either in his bank accounts or elsewhere. To cover up his wrong doings, Ervin is alleged to have fraudulently credited himself, on the 31st of July, 1873, with $100,000 to cover notes issued to his order. This credit was purely fictitious, and never authorized by Mr. Morris. It was further shown that Ervin, having full charge of the notes of Mr. Morris, had negotiated ten, amounting to $62,240, and appropriated the presents to his own use. It was Mr. Morris' custom for some time previous to April, 1875, when he assumed his supervision, no allow Ervin to deposit moneys belonging to the Southwark foundry, in the Seventh and Second National banks, in his (Ervin's) name. When the assignee of the estate attempted to ascertain what amount of money was in the banks, the officials refused to give the information. It is also alleged that Ervin has invested heavily in real estate, and that pending the suit which Mr. Morris has brought against him, has disposed of considerable property, and made arrangements for transferring the remainder. The assignees of the estate have brought the matter before Judge Pratt, of Common Pleas Court, praying for attachments to be issued, and such other relief as is within the province of the tribunal. This exposure shows how Mr. Morris was dragged into bankruptcy, and is undoubtedly one of the greatest pieces of swindling extant outside of political circles. At a recent meeting of the creditors of Mr. Morris it was announced that the assets would not bring fifty cents on the dollar. Ervin has brought a counter-suit against Mr. Morris, in the hope of staving the matter off somewhat.

It is reported that the first eighteen months Mr. Morris was in business he cleared $1,000,000, but after that he began to lose steadily. Ervin was President of the Seventh National Bank up to 1873, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. D. B. Ervin, who resigned the place only a few days since, it is supposed on account of the complications which will ensue. The reason assigned by the bank officers to-night for not giving a statement of Mr. Ervin's accounts, is that they object to making public their customers' business. It is probable that Ervin will be arrested on a criminal charge to-morrow. He lives in splendor in a fashionable quarter of the city, and his position gave him unlimited credit among business men.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Relentless bird with anvirgatinous jaw,
What can sate thy conglobateous maw!
Thou *acridium spretus*,
Dost mean to eat us
To famine, pestilence, and sanguinary war?
Voracious insect with orthopteranous legs,
Turn back! a ravaged country begs!
Thou *tetrizimo mento*,
What in Chicago sent you
To leave with us your multioviparous eggs?

Even the clergy are of the opinion that the Beecher nine went out on a foul.

Albany, New York, has a ghost. It is Tilden's chance of the Presidency, doubtless.

The potato bug is among the recent distinguished arrivals in Western Massachusetts.

The time is near at hand—it is here already—when the closer people get to nature, the closer they get to God.

Virginia has long been near to be destroyed with the dry rot of conceit, a most narrow and provincial and local conceit.

Chicago fills up with grain as fast as she ships east, showing that the Northwest is still carrying last year's crop to a large extent.

Workmen at the Washington Navy Yard are engaged in demolishing the ironclad Nero and Piscataqua. The iron will be sold at auction.

The San Francisco *Herald* says that the crop of honey gathered this season in San Diego, Los Angeles, etc., will be immense and of superior quality.

A farmer in Charlton, Missouri, found a way to make a balky horse go. He took him to a strange town and put him up at auction. He went for $85.

The ladies of Savannah have formed a society which prohibits any member purchasing wearing apparel which shall exceed twenty-five cents a yard.

The soda water keeps on exploding. A tank of it in a Boston express wagon burst, the other day, and threw a keg of butter over the tail-board and forty feet away.

As a steamship was leaving the wharf in San Francisco lately, a salute was fired, when a sailor was blown overboard from the mouth of the gun and instantly killed.

The Connecticut Judiciary Committee report against the abolition of capital punishment, but suggest some change in the law which may render the hangings more private.

The Astor Library of New York contains over one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, as shown by the annual report just published. This institution grows in usefulness more and more every year.

The Democratic State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New Hampshire spells "sugar" with an "h"; yet, if he is removed from office, the Democrats will say Civil Service Reform has gone to the dogs.

Financial affairs have never been more dull in Chicago, says the *Inter-Ocean*, than at present. Money never was so abundant, and there was never so little demand for it from applicants that lenders are willing to accommodate.

The Secretary of the Treasury is steadily contracting the amount of fractional currency. The sum outstanding on the 1st of July was $42,129,000, against $46,390,000 on January 1st, showing a reduction of $4,261,000 since the Resumption act took effect.

"Good news," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "is being received from all the wine growing districts. There is but one cry of joy and admiration in the vineyards at the magnificent appearance of the vines. Since 1840 such promises of abundance have not been seen."

The Sultan of Zanzibar is represented in newspaper reports as a model of observation and observations, but a London correspondent dispels the illusion by terming him "a great, overgrown, bull-headed nigger, with scarcely brains enough to go in when it rains."

Some of the orations and sermons "inspired" by the Bunker Hill Centennial have a slight flavor of inconsistentcy, for they assure us, in the first place, that we are the greatest, the graciousest, and the gloriousest people that ever the sun shone upon, or that ever saw the sun shine; and, secondly, that we are all going to the devil as fast as we can drive.

A musician in Spain recently attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a cord made by rolling together a number of violin strings, but a favorite monkey amused himself by playing with his master's bow on this new sort of violin, and made such a noise as to wake up every one in the house, and the musician was cut down in time to save his life.

A substitute for ink has been devised in Berlin, which consists of points, like the leads of ordinary pencils, that can be fitted into holders. The writing at first very much resembles lead pencil marks, but when moistened immediately assumes a violet tint, and then adheres to the paper like ink. As many as six good copies can be taken from it by means of an ordinary copying press.

A wealthy man died some months ago. Some of his heirs were slighted, and tried to break the will on the ground of unsound mind on the part of the testator. The effort failed. It was shown in evidence that the man made most of his money by judicious advertising. The Court remarked: "We need look no further for proof of this man's sound judgment." And the Court was right.

A house in Floyd county, Iowa, was blown down lately, with a man, his wife and children in it. The house was rolled over three times by the wind, knocked against a tree and torn to pieces, and the inmates were but slightly injured. The wife, who was somewhat deaf, never desisted from her knitting all that time, and when the final crash came, she only looked up and said, "Come in, don't knock."

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

The F. F. V.'s Worried and Threaten Vengeance—Counterfeiters Tried and Convicted—An Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ABINGDON, VA., July 2, 1875.

I am writing this from an altitude of 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. This is the finest region of country I ever saw. God has made this country, but the men here have not improved it as they should. Here, as all over the South, can be seen the withering and blighting effects of that "sum of all villainies," slavery. A letter of mine published in the COMMERCIAL, April 10th, has been very severely criticised by some of the people of this place, who have been looking for the fellow that wrote it. They have poured vials of wrath upon the devoted head of the writer, threatening all kinds of summary vengeance. In that letter I stated some solid truths — that's what's the matter. I stated that here was the home of Orville Triggs Floyd, whose father was John B. Floyd, and whose mother was a dusky daughter of Africa. I wrote that here lived Belle Mahone, the most beautiful woman in the town; that her father was General Mahone, and her mother an African. And these are facts that defy contradiction. Occurrences of this kind are not infrequent. The fact is, the colored population here is fast fading out under the *bleaching process*; and to find any genuine African wool in this vicinity you must dig back into the graves of the grand parents of the present generation.

The other evening, when some of the F. F. V's here were criticising the letter before referred to, a prominent Virginian asked the question, "Are the statements contained in that letter true or false?" To this interrogatory there was no answer. The fact is, that letter contained the "True Story."

At the late session of the United States District Court here, Judge Reeves presiding, about sixteen counterfeiters were tried. Among them was the notorious Jack Mullen, arrested in Wise county, Va., in March last, charged with manufacturing silver coin. The Secret Service officer who detected him, Larkin Selsor, was probably murdered by some of the gang. He received a letter, mailed at Abingdon to his address at Nicholasville, stating that if he would go to Mullen's house in Wise county, he could find more counterfeit money. He exhibited the letter to his wife and started for Mullen's house, and up to the present writing no tidings have been had of poor Selsor.

An interesting *habeas corpus* case was heard in the United States District Court at the late term. The relater, Albert Bethel, was formerly the slave of one General W. Palmer, of Saltville, this county, as was also Bethel's wife and two children. Palmer sold Bethel about the commencement of the war to a South Carolina planter, leaving his wife and children with Palmer. Abraham's proclamation made Bethel a free man. Hearing that his wife had died, and being very poor, he did not return to Virginia until the spring, when he called on Palmer to obtain custody of his children. Palmer refused to give them up, and it is said secreted them. Bethel applied to Judge Reeves, who granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in March last. Palmer has managed to stave off the hearing until now. He is a man of great wealth. The ex-slave and father of those children is poor. The colored population have donated and contributed money to aid Bethel to secure the custody of his children. Bethel has also brought action against Palmer laying his damages at $50,000. Colonel Joe Campbell, of Abingdon, and Hon. W. L. Lusty, United States District Attorney, are his counsel. TRUTH.

FROM LORETTO, PA.

Away Up the Mountains—Closing Exercises at St. Francis College—Scenery and Surroundings of Loretto.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LORETTO, CAMBRIA CO., July 3, 1875.

I am at present stopping at the picturesque little village of Loretto, a few miles from the well known Cresson Springs. In Loretto, the past few days, all has been bustle and excitement, persons from all points of the compass having been assembled in order to witness the exhibitions at the two schools for which this place is famous. On Monday we were favored with an invitation from the good brothers of St. Francis, and gladly obeyed its summons next day. The college is composed of a magnificent pile of massive looking buildings, situated in the center of extensive grounds, laid out so as to please the most critical eye, and cater to the tastes and sports of the students. After a general survey of the exterior we were ushered into an immense hall in the main building, most tastefully decorated, and filled with a large and fashionable audience. Wish I was competent to describe the exercises; however, as space allows but a few words, suffice it to say they were highly creditable to preceptors and pupils; it was an intellectual feast, such as I have often enjoyed. The audience, at one time moved by the pathetic, were again convulsed with laughter at the perfect rendering of the Pickwickian divorce suit, and the farce that followed.

The curtain dropped for the last time, and the Bishop having made a few appropriate remarks, the guests, about five hundred in all, were invited to partake of an elegant dinner, "fit for the gods," and provided by the brothers. Every delicacy of the season, with the choicest vintages, were heartily dissected, and when the "too grateful" was spoken, we responded with full hearts.

The scenery in this part of the country is sublime in the extreme. Here we are in a little hamlet, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, surrounded on all sides by dense forests, into whose depths the sun's rays never penetrate; here wild flowers grow in very confusion, and by their brilliancy dazzle the eye of the Pittsburgher accustomed to view the brightest hot house flowers through a mist of smoke. Our drives are through a country lovely for its verdant fields, and groves of shady maples and towering pines.

Loretto's history and appearance is a romance without end. There is a halo of holy glory surrounding its foundation and growth that is interesting enough in itself to arrest the attention of the traveler in search of the wondrous. MOUNTAIN TOP.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democrats of Clarion county instructed their delegates to support Col. J. B. Knox for Governor at the State Convention.

The Democrats and "Liberals" of Crawford county have united in a call for a "People's" convention to nominate a county ticket, to be held in Meadville on August 7th.

At the Indiana county Democratic convention on Monday, the delegates to the Erie Convention were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. William Bigler for Governor. That gentleman, it will be remembered, has peremptorily declined to be a candidate, preferring to retain his place in the Centennial Commission.

General.

It would be strange if some of the States do not get the right sort of Democratic platforms; they all differ.

The party whose devotion to the best interests of the public schools has never been questioned is not the Democratic.

Three independent papers in Ohio have within a week inserted the names of the Republican candidates at the head of their editorial columns.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that "it is the greyback, not the greenback, currency that is called for by the platform of the Ohio Democracy."

It is stated that the Anti-Monopolist party in Minnesota shows an unbroken front since Mr. Ignatius Donnelly has had his shirts made to the order of Mr. Pinkham.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is nominated by the Leavenworth *Times* as the Republican candidate for Vice President, since "as a presiding officer he has no superior in the Senate, and but few equals in the country."

The Rochester *Union* says the loss of Abraham Lincoln "was a national calamity." And yet, while he lived the *Union* used to call him a "baboon," an "ape," and accused him of being a dispenser of smut and obscenity.

A review of the lengthy and Bunsbyish platform of the California Independents leads the *Nation* to say: "The reform parties which are now springing up all over the country in fact attempt too much, and often illustrate the old proverb about the nearness of the sublime to the ridiculous."

We never knew how to pity Secretary Bristow till we read this account of him in the correspondence of the old Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Strictly moral, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, of honorable parentage, talents of a superior order, nothing can prevent his indorsement by all the people but his connection with a party whose touch is death, and whose rule is blight, mildew and ruin."

Some one has been figuring up the expense per head of late administrations, exclusive of war times. Here they are, and they make a pretty good showing, too, for the Republican party:

Administrations.	Expense per head.
Polk, Democrat	$2 05
Taylor and Fillmore, Whig	1 89
Pierce, Democrat	2 33
Buchanan, Democrat	2 38
Lincoln and Johnson, Republican	1 94
Grant, Republican	1 69

Robert Toombs characteristically declined an invitation of the citizens of Atlanta to co-operate in a Fourth of July celebration, saying: "I am ashamed to sing paeans to the lion-hearted heroes of that great march in the world's history until we shall have regained those eternal principles of self-government which we have both lost and betrayed. I cannot shake hands with those who dug it, and filled it with the bloody corpses of the brave and the true, over the bloody chasm which engulfs also the principles of '76. I want no fraternity with States or people without liberty and equality."

The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) says: "Let the free public school system go to the devil, where it came from." The Boston *Tablet* (also Catholic) speaks of the religion of the great majority of the American people as "that hell-born 'ism' whose only dogma is protest, and whose only worship is to listen to a fellow-creature talk." See here! If you people continue to come here and talk that way, perhaps somebody will shut off your supply of beretias and palliums, one of these days. Once there was a cargo of tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor; and tea is generally regarded as a harmless beverage. You don't want to get your cardinals and things smashed, do you?—*Chicago Times.*

The recently published memoirs of John Quincy Adams contain the revelation that DeWitt Clinton, the model statesman of the past epoch, made a distinct proposition to purchase the whole of the Legislature of the State of New York, in so important a matter as the casting of its electoral vote. The Utica *Herald*, commenting upon this incident, says:

"The careful reader of the private correspondence of men who have long since passed into their dowry of perpetual panegyric, is constantly brought up by allusion to some plot or proposition which would politically damn its maker, if he lived in the atmosphere of to-day.

The Republicans of New York are gradually developing a confidence in their ability to carry that State at the November election. There is apparently a general reaction from last year's revolution, and the Republican party is more united and better organized. The Albany *Evening Journal* expresses the belief that with good nominations the Legislature can be carried without much difficulty. But it urges the necessity of organization and work. The tendency of the Independent and unattached elements seems to be to adhere to the Republicans in this campaign. The Democrats of New York appear to be devoting all their money and energies to the canvass in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, but their efforts are greater in this State than in the West. The journals of the interior of the State adhere to their party cause very closely, and in New York the tone of the press is more favorable to Republican success than usual. The activity of our party in Pennsylvania begins to produce the usual effect in stirring up both New York and Ohio.

The *Ohio Liberal* of this week states facts in the following sentences:

"The whole administration of General Jackson was one persistent battle against that which is now the distinguishing doctrine of Ohio Democracy. A sound currency is the very first article in our confession of faith, as will be seen by reference to it, and, therefore, when the Ohio Democracy take position directly against it, we can hardly be expected to vote their ticket. The Democracy of Richland county fairly and fully indorsed our platform, and we stand by them in good faith. The Democracy of the State at large did just the reverse, and hence we are against them. The ten thousand votes cast for Judge Collins two years ago are substantially a solid unit against this pernicious rag-money heresy, and this year will be cast for Rutherford B. Hayes. The currency question is the paramount and all-absorbing issue in this campaign. In fact, there is no other issue that amounts to anything in this fight."

Land is slow of sale out in Michigan, just now. At the auction sale of State lands held at the State Land Office on the 29th of June, only 8,000 acres were sold, out of over 60,000 acres offered. The prices ranged from $1 25 to $10 per acre. The balance of these lands will be placed in market subject to private purchase. The hard times have their effect on these sales, for if these lands had been similarly offered five years ago hardly an acre would have been left. Nearly all of the lands purchased were paid for in State "scrip."

Carbolic acid is used in London to stop Sunday trading. This is a chemical reform not yet wholly explained.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and are attainable by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stomach that is invigorated by that ruling tonic rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary anodyne and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other boon than Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these more desirable results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent which, taken altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably one of the most popular medicines in existence.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant forebodings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Hay's Hair Dye.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No lunar caustic, Sugar Coated Pills or Dyes to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. MWF*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May, for all deposits counted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn are compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Jos. Halm, G. F. Shaffner, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bierman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.
Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders Only.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars address
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1875.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the
SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
In the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Smithfield National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1875.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
W Comptroller of Currency.

L. GLESENKAMP,
Carriage Manufacturer,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty St.
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AND
WAGONS,
IN THE CITY.
LEATHER TOP JAGGERS, $175.
All Work Warranted to be of the Best Material and Finish.
Eastern Made Carriages always on hand.
Repairing of every kind Executed Promptly. TUF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.
EXTRAORDINARY G
Jas. Caldwell & Co

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1875.

The local money market has been an active one during the day, and the bank counters show more animation than the tellers like to see at this season of the year. This is the result of transactions having accumulated since Friday and are now being attended to. Money is fairly active, and it must be good paper that passes quickly and without question. This sudden tightening of the reins comes from the demand made by merchants for funds to meet their quarterly settlements, and as soon as these are arranged we may expect the usual summer quiet.

—The New Orleans *Times* says that the belief which fi the North entertains that the South is in favor of inflation is a "most extraordinary humbug," and adds:

"The South has given no manifestations of such a sentiment, and for the best reason. She has passed through the whole course of the financial disease—the plethora, the fever, the exhaustion, the prostration—and is now weak and emaciated, but convalescent. She feels already the steady, normal pulsations of returning health, and does not long for a relapse to fever and chill and delirium. She has only now to exercise ordinary prudence to regain a lusty health."

—The following is the text of Mr. McCulloch's sixth letter, in reference to certain repudiating States, in which he shows how Virginia, standing before 1861 in the best possible credit, has lost nearly all repute by the conduct of her officials since that period. No State stood in such close relations—social, religious or otherwise—to Great Britain, and the credit of the State was simply perfect. The recent action of the Commonwealth has been that of faltering in a double sense, and with no just and honorable results. The State has two classes of creditor bondholders, instead of one, the larger now holding bonds the coupons of which are receivable for taxes, but are not cashed at the Treasury, the smaller class holding bonds the coupons of which are not receivable for taxes, and on which nothing is paid. All parties are dissatisfied—the State, because a part of her creditors stand on a different footing from the others; the holders of tax-receivable coupons, because of the coupons which they hold only being available to tax-payers, they are compelled to part with them at a heavy discount. It is said

"The holders of the bonds the coupons of which are not receivable for taxes are not only dissatisfied and indignant at the fund, to which they are subjected in receiving nothing, while other creditors, more active and vigilant perhaps, certainly more fortunate than themselves, are being partially paid. Virginia is also making important inroads on the most inviting States in the Union to the better class of English emigrants, but this class will be repelled from her borders so long as she fails to make a satisfactory arrangement with her dissatisfied creditors. Looking only to the question in a pecuniary point of view, Virginia is making a capital mistake in permitting her former good name to be thus tarnished in the house of her friends. No State is in greater need of immigration and capital, and these will go to her very slowly as long as she can be justly charged with unfaithfulness to her engagements."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 3, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been extremely dull to-day, and the transactions in Western Union, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail form the concrete the bulk of the business at the Stock Exchange.

The street has been comparatively deserted by operators and brokers, who have left the city to spend the coming holidays.

The Stock Exchange will adjourn from to-day, the 3d instant, until Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 a. m.

The tone of our market is moderately firm, but there is not sufficient activity to enable the formation of any decided opinion as to the immediate future of prices.

Lake Shore continues to lose its popularity in consequence of the passing of its dividend. The chief demand for it to-day has been from the bears to cover their short contracts, and this has rather stimulated its quotation this afternoon.

There is nothing new in the position of Western Union Telegraph, but the opinion gains ground that it will ultimately move upon a higher basis than heretofore.

It is impossible to discover what is going on in Pacific Mail, and the receipts of the company are very encouraging and ought ultimately to place the quotation higher.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 6, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122				122¾
5-20's, 1862	118¾				119¼
5-20's, 1864	118¾				118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾				118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾				120¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	122				122
5-20's, 1867, coupon	122¼				122¼
10-40's, registered	117				117
10-40's, coupon	119¼				119¼
Currency 6's	127¾				127¾
New 5 per cents	117¾				117¾
Western Union Tel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver					14½
Pacific Mail	35¾		36¼		36¼
Panama					125
Adams Express					95
Wells-Fargo Express					76
American Express					55¾
United States Exp'ss					48
N. Y. Central	93½				93½
Erie	15				15
Michigan Central					98
Illinois Central					102¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg					93
Chicago & Northw'n	28¾				28¾
Rock Island	103				103
St. Paul, common	33¾				33¾
Do. preferred					53¾
Wabash, common					44
Fort Wayne					98
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾				22¾
Union Pacific					83
Harlem					130
Hannibal and St. Jos.					22¾
Col. C. & I. C.					5¾
South Carolinas, Ap'l	34				35
South Carolina, 6's	42				42
Missouri 6's	100¾				100¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Central, sales	90¾	
Reading, sales	36¾	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	139	10
Mine Hill		
Lehigh Valley, sales	61	
Allegheny Valley, sales	40¾	
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds. sales	77¼	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 117¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 6—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@6 per cent.

STERLING

Dull at 483¾@487 for sixty days and 485¼@490 for sight.

GOLD

Closed at 117¾ after selling at 117¼ and 117. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $623,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamer $600,000. Customs receipts $441,000. Exports of produce for the week $5,190,155.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher, the improvement ranging from ⅛@¼ per cent. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, advancing from 36¼ to 36¾. Lake Shore rose from 93¾ to 93¾. Northwestern advanced to 28¾. St. Paul to 34¼. Union Pacific to 75¾. Western Union to 75¾ and fell to 75½. At second call the market was quiet and firm. Stocks were strong during the last hour of business, when a general improvement in prices took place. The most marked advance was in Lake Shore. Pacific Mail and Western Union. The greatest activity seems in Western Union, which rose from 75¼ to 80¾ on considerable purchases of stock for investment. Pacific Mail and Lake Shore each advanced 1¼ per cent., the former from 35¾ to 36¾ and the latter from 39¾ to 40¾. Dealings in both these stocks were attended with more confidence than for some time past. Western shares were firm, Northwestern advancing to 29, St. Paul to 34 and Rock Island to 104. Union Pacific was firm at 77@78¾, and Erie at 15¾@16. At the close there was a slight reaction in the general list. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 72,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union and 12,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	58	Do preferred	55¾
W. U. Tel. Co	75¾	Wabash	45¾
Quicksilver	15	Do preferred	10
Adams Express	96½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	76	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	55	Do preferred	17
U. S. Express	48½	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	93½	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	15	Cleve., Col. & Cin	49
Do preferred	26	Burlington & Q	118
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	93¾
Dopreferred	131	C. C. & I. C	5¾
Mich. Central	98	Illinois Central	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	29¾	Union Pac. stock	78
Do preferred	53¾	Central Pac. bds	85
Rock Island	104	Union Pac. bds	109
N. Y. & Harlem	130	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	118¾
St. Paul	34¼	Bankers' Bills	487¾

Ex div.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	118¾	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10-40's	119¼
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	Currency 6's	127¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	100¾	Virginia, Old	37
Tennessee, old	70	N. Carolina, old	20¾
Tennessee, new	67¾	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 6, 1875.

Trade opened up to-day with a little more activity than characterized commercial transactions during the last week, but still the market has not very active. There is a general expectation that business will be somewhat more lively during the coming week, and that the movement of merchandise will become steady and continue so until the opening of the fall trade. There were no unusual features to report in business circles to-day. Wheat was easier with more offerings than for a long time past, and transactions noted at 2@3c lower. Corn and oats were dull and unchanged; the former is in light supply, but not much inquiry. Country produce was quiet; fresh fruits and vegetables are coming in freely and prices are easier. Groceries were quiet and unchanged. There was a quiet feeling in provisions with a good consumptive demand and prices unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,427	Cheese, lbs	1,000
Wheat, bus	1,000	Potatoes, bus	1,000
Corn, bus	21,000	Hay, tons	75
Oats, bus	2,000	Butter, lbs	500

The quotations given in the following are for sale prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots prices are often obtained in advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade is a quiet mark to with light receipts. Wheat is easier with liberal offerings of winter, and millers bidding rather lower prices. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 37@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 27; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 26. Corn is quiet, with little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote shelled nominally at 56@56c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 74@76c for yellow; 71@73c for mixed and white. *Oats* were rather quiet and easy; we note a sale of 1 car Ohio white at 62c. We quote prime white at 62@63c per bushel; mixed 60@61c. *Rye* was nominal at $1 15@1 18. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@3c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market is rather quiet but steady. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40 in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 75. Wisconsin and Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@6 00.

APPLES—Last year's apples are practically out of market. One or two consignments of this year's crop have been received and found nearly safe, at prices ranging from $7 00@10 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and depressed. We quote as follows: Extra creamery rolls 17@18c; choice solid packed 15@16c; good to prime rolls 13@14c; fair to good 8@10c; common to fair 5@7c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE—There is a good demand and prices are a trifle stronger. We quote at 10¼@11¼c per ₱ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 12@15c; Limberger 12@14c.

EGGS—The market was rather easier to-day and an increased receipt caused a decline to 18@19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Old are out of market. New are in liberal supply, with increasing receipts, and are quoted easy at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—We quote seed timothy at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bush; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00. Timothy seed is in some inquiry at $2 35@3 00 per bushel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was a rather quiet feeling, with a steady jobbing movement at unchanged values. We quote:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	33 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	9½@ 9¾c
Rio, in bulk	20½c	Cut loaf	12 c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11¾c
Young Hyson	30c@41 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Gunpowder	30c@1 25	Strictly ch'e N. O.	72½c
Imperial	30c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	35c@1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	35c@1 00	*Syrups.*	₱ b.
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Rice.		Refiners' drips	40@45c
Choice Carol'a	8½c	*Starch.*	
Fancy	7½@8c	Pearl	5 c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Soaps.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
Cassia	18 @20 c	Castile soap ₱ b	7 00
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Do. N. Y. City ₱ b	9½c
Pepper	25 c	German mottled	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7c

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was good this morning entirely on consumptive account, and there was a steady movement. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Lemons, ₱ box	$4 50@5 00	Filberts	12½c
Oranges, ₱ box	$4 50@5 00	Walnuts	12½c
Bananas, ₱ bunch	$1 50@2 00	Pecans	12½c
Pineapples, ₱ doz	$2 00@3 00	Peanuts, roasted	10 c
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	$6 00@7 00	Peanuts, raw	8 c
Almonds	18 c	Mixed nuts	12½c

Petroleum.

July 7.—The markets for both crude and refined petroleum opened quiet but steady. It is expected that the Columbia Conduit Company will deliver oil this week to the refiners here, which will cause some very important changes in the petroleum trade, as it makes Pittsburgh the most advantageous point in the country for the handling and refining of petroleum.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at 97¼@98 at 10c; immediate shipment is proportionately higher. Long dated sell at 91 3/8. The market was quiet but steady.

REFINED—There is a steady but not very active trade with a steady movement to the seaboard. We quote standard white on the spot at 11¾c; to Europe, via New York, for delivery rules at 11¾c for prompt, and 11¾@12c early July. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾@12c for spot and early July. Baltimore rules at 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 20 for country; 70@80c for second hand.

NEW YORK, July 6, closing 3.—The reports from abroad were of easier markets; prices at the producing points showed a decline, and the market here is dull and weak. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 8¾c for prompt and 8¾@9c for July; do in shipping order 9@9¼c; refined 11¾c for prompt and 11¾@12c asked, and 11¾c bid for July 15 cases 11@11¾c; naptha 8¾c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12c.

TITUSVILLE, July 6.—Market steady at $1 25 for Typer road.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market quoted at $1 25@1 28.

PARKERSVILLE, July 5.—Market quiet and weak with no business to quote.

TIDIOUTE, July 5.—Market dull at $1 25.

PARKERS, July 5.—Market quiet; United at wells 97¼@98; oil shipment 9½ 25.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Market quiet; steady, and white 11¾@11¾c; cases 17½c; crude 8¼c; sales none; futures—none offering.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.—Warden, F & Co, Phila.		516
Lockhart & Frew—Warden, F & Co, Phila.		136
National Q W.—Warden, F & Co, Phila.		200
Livingston Bros.—Warden, F & Co, Phila.		200
Central Ref Co.—John P Logan, Phila & Co.		676
David Bly & Co.—John P Logan, Phila		161
Total		1,889

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X ₱ 09 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 44 gallons, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 66 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; William Younger's Edinburgh ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Guinness, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s gingerale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL—J. Hoomy & Co. quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 21 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra grainy bags 29c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 26c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 35c; California grainy bags, Single 19@19½c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans at 85 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans at 85 90; 1 ₱ cans at 85 90; 5 ₱ cans $9 00; 8 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@15c ₱ ₱; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk brush 11@12½c; inferior brush 9½@10½c. Brooms are steady at $2 25@3 50 for common to choice.

CANDLES—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 00@7 50; White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 60@1 75; Gibsburg $1 50@1 75; Fairmont $1 60@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—Nova Scotia $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CANDLES—Quotations are unchanged as given at $7 50@7 75.

CHARCOAL—There is a steady jobbing demand. The following are the card rates by the coal: ex-tra is charged for cart:

MANILLA ROPE.	Cents ₱ lb.
½ inch diameter and upward	15½
⅜ inch diameter	16½
Tarred rope and lath yarns	16
Hay, stake and lumber yarns	15½
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid, best rope yarn	15
Hawser laid, best rope yarn	15
Sand pump rope	15½
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	12½
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13½
Tarred rope, ½ inch diameter and upward	14½
Hay and spoke and leather twine	13
STANDARD ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	11
⅜ inch diameter	12
Tarred rope, ½ inch diameter and upward	12
Hay twine	11½
Tarred lath yarns	12

JUTE ROPE.	
Tarred rope	11
Tarred spun yarn	14
Tarred lath yarn	12
Tarred hambline	12
PACKING.	
American	21@18
Russia	18 c
Hemp	15 c
Flax, lubricating	20 c
Lake Superior	20 c
C. C. & C.	37½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Union Pac. stock	78
Central Pac. bds	85
Union Pac. bds	109
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	118¾
Bankers' Bills	487¾

CORDAGE—Manufacturers quote as follows:

Manilla	16@17c
Jute	11@12c
Sisal	12@13c
Hemp	15@16c
Tarred hemp	12@13c
Lath yarn	12@13c

DRUGS—The market is quiet and unchanged. The trade in lumber from yards is quiet at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, U. M.	$65 00
First common ₱ M	35 00
Second common	25 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	18 00
Sheeting, 1 and scantling	18 00
PLANED LUMBERS.	
First common ₱ M	$80 00
Clear	70 00
Second clear	60 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving one side	26 00
Moulded with boarding	28 00
Moulded without boarding	26 00
Half-inch paneled planed	32 00
Three-quarter paneled	30 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring	40 00
SHINGLE AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$ 50
Lath	2 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90 00 miners' lard oil, pure, per gallon, 65c; do extra No. 1, 55c; do family $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm; No. 1 winter yellow $1 32; No. 2 do, $1 28; mixed do, $1 31; No. 1 Western red $1 22; No. 2 do, $1 21. Corn firmer; Western mixed 82½c. Oats dull; Western white 62@63c. Western mixed 59@60c. Rye dull and nominal at 95@97½c. Barley firm; Penn'a two-rowed $1 15@1 20; four-rowed $1 30@1 40. Provisions quiet; ordered trade fairly active. Pork firm at $21 00. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 9c; clear rib 12@12½c. Hams 14@16c. Lard steady; refined 12½@13c. Butter firmer but not quotably higher; Western extras 29@32c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominal. Crude 8½@9c; refined 12@12½c. Whisky firm at 93c. Oats firm with a fair demand at 58c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 5, 1875.

Receipts of Cattle.

The following are the receipts of cattle, by rail, as taken from the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. It will be seen that the run is not so heavy as that of last week by about one hundred head. The supply of common to fair stock was far in excess of the demand, and much of it would not find purchasers. Prime butchers' stock, 1,200 to 1,350 ₱s weight, were moderately active at about last week's rates. Of the offerings, 23 cars, or 461 head, were from Chicago; 2 cars, 37 head, from Crestline, Ohio; 1 car, 20 head, from Lafayette, Indiana; 1 car, 17 head, Orrville, Ohio; 3 cars, 54 head, Indianapolis, Indiana; 2 cars, 40 head, Bellaire, Ohio. Only a few were driven in from the surrounding country.

Consignee. Where from. Cars. Head.

Keifer & Schamburg	Chicago	8	139
Keifer & Gerson	Chicago	2	39
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	1	20
Rothchild & W	Chicago	1	20
B. S. Troutman	Chicago	2	39
Rothchild & Haas	Chicago	1	20
Marks & Bro	Chicago	2	40
Keifer & Keigler	Chicago	1	17
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	1	18
J. Schamburg	Chicago	1	18
M. Krause	Chicago	1	18
W. Moonschine	Chicago	1	18
Katz & Hartman	Chicago	2	36
L. Marks	Chicago	2	38
A. Greenwald	Crestline	2	37
L. Comnits	Lafayette	1	17
J. F. Horst	Orville	1	17
W. Wood	Indianapolis	1	18
C. Hans & Rothchild	Indianapolis	1	20
J. Neely	Bellaire	1	20
J. K. Barnett	Bellaire	1	20
Totals		31	646

The Market.

All things considered, the market was no worse than it was last week. The extreme heat of the day—and it being a holiday—had a tendency to lessen the number of buyers and sellers to some extent. Still there were the usual complaints about a dull market, losing money, &c., which was doubtless true with owners of light, thin cattle, and common sheep and lambs. As we remarked above, the run of common to fair cattle was heavy and far in excess of the demand, and as a natural consequence prices ruled low, ranging from $1 00 to $4 50. The balance of the week's supply was Texans and the latter for choice, fat and smooth 1,400 to 1,500 pound steers.

The offerings of sheep driven in from Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Washington, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, etc., were about the same as last week, 1,000 to 1,100 head, and about equally divided between sheep and lambs. The majority of the stock was of the common order. There were, however, some choice lots, one of which will find its way to this county, and were sold by R. McClaskin at $5 00 per head. Good to prime sheep brought from $5 00@5 50; lambs ranged from $5 00@6 00 per head, and common all the way from $1 00@2 50.

The hog market is about played out for the present and will so remain while the heated term now prevailing continues. There were but few porkers in the pens, not over 100 head, and these were dull sale at $6 50@7 50.

There was an unusually large number of milch cows offered for sale, but few of which were disposed of when we left the yards. The market was dull and draggy and prices were considerably shaded from last week. Extra milkers, including calves, sold up to $70 00@80 00; common $25 00@30 00.

Much of the stock offered for sale would be left over, for which will find its way to the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, and the balance will be driven to the country. Nature where it should remain until fitted for the market. Beef and mutton consumers are tired of paying high prices for the poorest kind of meat, and many of them are turning their attention to cured pork, which is comparatively cheaper, and is said "to stick to the ribs" better.

There were quite a number of calves in the market, many of them, however, were too young for slaughtering. Those of right age met with ready sale at 4@5c. Cattle Inspector should keep an eye on purchasers of calves too young and tender for beautiful food, particularly at this season of the year.

During the firing of the national salute near the soldiers' Monument, near the Union depot yards, by an artillery company, one verdant individual from Butler county was heard to remark that if he had a few guns like that the people always fired cannons and played drums and fifes on market days, he would have attended long ago. When last seen he had disposed of his sheep, pocketed the proceeds and was looking for some rural resort where the Butler county where he could celebrate the day as seemed best.

Prices.

As before remarked, prices to-day did not differ materially from those of last week. Owing to the difference in quality of the offerings, there was a wide margin in prices as will be seen by the annexed quotations:

CATTLE.

Choice butchers', 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$7 25@7 50
Good butchers', 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Fair butchers', 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 00@6 50
Medium	5 00@5 50
Common light steers	4 00@4 50
Bulls, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs	2 50@4 00

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 25@7 50
Light Yorkers	7 00@7 25
Heavy Yorkers	6 50@7 00
Roughs	6 00@6 10

SHEEP.

Extra, 25 to 100 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Extra, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Medium, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@4 00
Common, per head	2 00@3 00
Lambs, per head	2 00@4 00

MILCH COWS.

Extra milkers, with calves	$55 00@60 00
Good milkers, with calves	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers, with calves	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 6, 1875.

The live stock market to-day is looking up, particularly with regard to cattle and sheep. The run thus far has been light, and cattle have advanced over last week's prices on all grades, fully 25@50c, and in some cases, full 75@100c. Hogs are held firmly at $7 25@7 30 for Philadelphias; light Baltimores $7 25@7 30; coarse heavy hogs $7 00@7 20; common weight $5 00@6 00, which are about 25c lower than last week. One car heavy stillers sold at $6 75. The prospects for the balance of the week are good, as intelligence from the East foreshadows an active trade demand on Thursday and Friday. Shipments were made East this afternoon, with more to follow.

Sales.

The following sales made to-day will give the reader a correct idea of the ruling prices. We may remark that the full complement of Eastern and country buyers have not yet put in an appearance, will be on hand in force early this morning, when times are expected to be lively.

CATTLE.

No.	Weight	Price.	No.	Weight	Price.
12	13,340	$5 50	16	17,200	$5 50@5 87½
14	20,280	6 25	1 stag	1,920	5 00
17	18,680	5 45	2 cows	2,040	3 50
17	20,070	6 25	17	19,140	6 15
16	18,050	5 90			

HOGS.

118	22,840	$7 20	50	10,900	$7 30
99	21,170	7 30	60	11,760	7 25
74	11,770	7 20	116	24,300	7 30
5	1,370	6 00	3	600	5 00
65	13,700	7 20	77	71,720	7 20
99	20,820	7 20	100	22,790	7 25
182	36,250	7 10			

SHEEP.

219	19,990	$4 85	175	17,720	$4 62
148	14,520	4 65	20	1,920	4 50
219	7,090	4 40	141	11,870	4 15
6 stags, ₱ head		3 00	3 lambs	140	5 00
5 lambs, ₱ head		1 25			

(By Associated Press.)

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago

CHICAGO, July 6, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced, closing weak: No. 1, $1 08¾; No. 2, fresh, $1 04; regular $1 03¾ spot or seller July; $1 04@1 04¼ seller August; $1 02 seller September; No. 3, 99¾@$1 00; rejected 96c. Corn active, closing easy; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 69¼@69¾c; regular 68¾c bid spot or seller July; 70¾c bid seller August; 73¾c seller September; rejected 66¾c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 5¢ spot; 55½c bid seller August; 38¾@39¼c seller September. Rye—Demand fair and market unchanged. No. 1, 92@93c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1 17@1 20 spot; $1 06@1 02 seller September.

CLOVERSEED—$7 50@7 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active and prices advanced; $19 90 spot; $19 80 seller August; $19 92½@19 95 seller September. Lard—Demand active and prices advanced; 13 12½@13 15c cash; 13½c seller August; 13.45c seller September. Bus meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 8½c; short rib middles 11½c; short clear 11¾c for loose, spot.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at $1 16@1 17.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was ½c higher. Corn firm; 68¾c cash; 70¾c August. Oats unchanged. Pork and lard firmer and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; receipts 20,000 barrels. Wheat—The Western and State $1 50@1 80; common to good $5 20@5 30; good to choice $5 30@5 60; white wheat extra $5 65@5 80; extra Ohio $5 00@7 00; St. Louis $5 25@8 00. Rye flour steady at $5 25@5 50. Cornmeal steady at $3 85@4 25. Wheat heavy and lower. No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern $1 16@1 17; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20@1 21; No. 1 spring $1 23@1 25; white $1 35@1 40. Rye quiet at 90c@91c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet but firm. Corn in moderate inquiry; mixed Western spot 72c; delivery 73c; sail 72½@73c. Oats better; mixed Western 56½c; white 60@62c. Hay firm at 85@90c. Coffee quiet but firmer at 17½@18c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and heavy. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum dull and easier; crude 5½@5½c; refined 11¾@11¾c. Rosin dull at $1 75@1 80. Turpentine dull at 32½c. Pork quiet; new mess $20 85@22 00. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; pickled shoulders 8c. Middles dull; short clear 12½c. Lard lower; prime steam 13 3/16c. Butter—Western 13@24c. Eggs firm; Western 20@21c. Cheese 6@12c. Whisky firm at $1 21@1 22.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour quiet but steady. Western superfine $4 25@4 75; do extra $4 90@5 37½; do family $5 50@6 50. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western amber $1 32; No. 2 do, $1 28; mixed do, $1 31; No. 1 Western red $1 22; No. 2 do, $1 21. Corn firmer; Western mixed 82½c. Oats dull; Western white 62@63c. Western mixed 59@60c.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 6, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.022	78	77	W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.965	92	45	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.985	75	76	W.	Gentle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer...29.984 Highest thermom...95
Mean thermometer...80 Lowest thermom....73
Rainfall.....08

Cheap Salt.

We will sell from ten (10) to one hundred barrels salt or more—*cash*, for No. 1 $1 10, for No. 1 extra $1 20. Salt and packages guaranteed or money refunded.
Keystone Salt Works,
Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rising Sun Flour.

Large arrivals this week via Baltimore and Washington Road. The books of this company show the shipments of flour and meal from Chicago to this city for the month of June to be greater by this route than by the Ft. Wayne Road.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

Partnership Trouble.

John C. Gray yesterday filed a bill in equity to compel his late partner, M. G. Frank, to make a final settlement. They had been in the house-building business, and mutually dissolved, but Gray alleges that Frank refuses to settle.

An Answer in Equity.

In the equity case of Robert Young vs. John G. Fleishman, the defendant has filed an answer denying material allegations in the bill, and alleging that he is not indebted to plaintiff in any sum. On the contrary the defendant is indebted to him. The only accounts which remain unadjusted and unsettled are those which arose after August 1866. These he has always been ready and willing to have settled, being ready to pay to plaintiff whatever, if any, there may be found owing to plaintiff, and demanding whatever, if any there may be, found owing to him from plaintiff.

More Libel Suits Ahead.

Quite a number of libel suits are likely to grow out of the attack of the *Evening Mail* upon certain parties concerned in furnishing Indian supplies. Yesterday James J. Earle, through his counsel, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, against the *Mail* Publishing Company and W. J. Kountz, for $25,000 damages for alleged libel. The suit grows out of repeated charges which the *Mail* has made against the plaintiff and his associates in their connection with Government contracts in the Northwest. Several other suits are soon to follow.

Slight Fires.

About five o'clock last evening an alarm was given from box 52, caused by the discovery of fire in the drying house attached to the Oregon Brewery, Pier, Dannals & Co., proprietors, on Stevenson street, Sixth ward. The building caught fire from the furnace, and the hose of the establishment being brought into requisition, the fire was out until the arrival of the firemen. Chief Hamill only needed to place a plug stream in service and the fire was soon extinguished. The loss was comparatively trifling.

About six o'clock the alarm from box 234 was caused by the burning of a tar shed of Barton & Co., wooden workers, in the East End. The loss was trifling.

Personal.

The Belfast *Waig*, of June 14th, contains a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the North-East Agricultural Association of Ireland, from which we make the following extracts:

The Rev. Joseph Bradshaw laid on the table two very handsomely bound volumes containing reports of the transactions of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and made the following observations: "Presented by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to the North-East Agricultural Association of Ireland." Mr. Bradshaw also handed in two tickets of admission to the exhibition of that society, which will be held in September next, and stated that he had been asked to be the bearer of those presents by Mr. John Murdoch, Jun., a Vice-President of that society who is now in this country. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Murdoch, and it was agreed that a ticket of admission to the show of this association, which will be held on the 24th and 25th instant, should be presented to him and Mrs. Murdoch.

Wm. H. Garrard.

The following remarks on the death of Mr. Wm. H. Garrard, late of this city, are copied from the Canton, O., *Repository*, of the 2d inst.:

Deceased became a resident of Canton in the month of February last, having been preceded, by some months, by his son, Wm. H. Garrard, Jun., book-keeper in the office of C. Russell & Co. He had been for many years, while yet in the prime of life, one of the most prominent men in the business circles of Pittsburgh. In a crisis of financial depression misfortune overtook him and left him, not a rich, but a poor man. By his rigid integrity he forfeited none of the confidence of his fellow men, and his name is mentioned with profound respect by all who knew him. He was a man of extensive travel, home and foreign, a keen observer, a man of rare descriptive powers and strong social attachments. Mr. Garrard's brief residence in Canton has been one of severe trial and affliction, and death finally came as the great relief. The community of Canton sympathize deeply with the stricken widow, sons and daughters who survive him. His remains were taken to Pittsburgh on the eight o'clock A. M. train on Wednesday, for interment in the family grounds.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending July 3, 1875: There were 82 deaths in the city during the week. Causes—Asthma, 1; asphyxia, 1; apoplexy, 3; accident, 4; congestion of brain, 1; Bright's disease, 1; chronic, 1; cancer, 1; cancer of breast, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of œcophagus, 1; cholera infantum, 17; consumption, 5; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 1; dentition, morbid, 2; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 10; fracture of leg, 1; gastritis, 2; heart, hypertrophy, 1; heart, valvular disease, 5; hemiplegia, 1; indigestion, 2; marasmus, 1; malformotion, 1; meningitis, 6; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 2; peritonitis, 1; scrofula, 1; tetanus, idiopathic, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 82. Color—White: Males, 46; females, 34. Colored: Males, 1; females, 1. Sex: Nationals—Married, 15; single, 59; widows, 6; widowers, 2. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 55; other parts of United States, 11; England, 2; Germany, 11; Ireland, 3; Wales, 1. Ages—Under one year, 35; from one to two, 8; from two to five, 7; from five to ten, 3; from ten to twenty, 4; from twenty to thirty, 5; from thirty to forty, 6; from forty to fifty, 4; from fifty to sixty, 3; from sixty to seventy, 3; from seventy to eighty, 4; from eighty to ninety, 1; from ninety to one hundred, 1. Localities: Allegheny, 7; Agency, 78; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 2; Children's Hospital, 1. Total, 82.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, alleged bankrupts, on petition filed a restraining order was granted to prevent certain creditors interfering with the debtors' property.

In the matter of Peter Grace, bankrupt, an order was granted for the examination of said bankrupt.

In the matter of George S. McCartney, bankrupt, a restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors.

A petition was filed by G. N. Hoffstott and others, creditors, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Peter Grace, of Mercer county, and the usual order to show cause was granted.

In the cases of the First National Bank of Warren and the Warren Savings Bank against J. K. Palmer & Co., on application of the petitioning creditors leave was granted to discontinue the proceedings in bankruptcy, instituted by them against said debtors.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Cornelia Simpson vs. Arthur Simpson, a petition for a divorce, a decree was made refusing a divorce on account of irregularity in the proceedings.

A decree in divorce was made in the case of Jennie Manning vs. James R. Manning; also, in the case of Malinda Shook, vs. Albert Shook.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. C. Whitehead, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Lewis Stuckrath was appointed District Assessor of the Third district, Third ward, Allegheny.

In the case of R. Long, *et al.*, vs. J. F. Woods, *et al.*, the motion for a new trial was refused.

Jacob Hass vs. Louis Strutz. Rule on plaintiff to open judgment and let defendant into a defense, meantime proceedings stayed.

In the matter of the assignment of Thomas Sinclair, the bond of the assignee was presented and approved.

Alexander Patterson vs. J. S. Murray *et al.* Exceptions to the report of the Auditor sustained, other exceptions dismissed, and the Auditor ordered directed to pay out the money in accordance with the order of Court, unless appeal be taken within twenty days.

THE FOURTH.

How it was Observed—A Quiet and a Hot Day—Incidents, Accidents, etc.

As the Fourth fell upon Sunday this year, its observance was postponed until Monday. There was no public demonstration; but the usual rush from city to country, and from country to city, was everywhere apparent. There were church picnics, neighborhood picnics, and all other kinds of picnics, so that the local trains were kept busy carrying people out and in. As everybody wants to get out of his accustomed place on the Fourth, the railways, street cars, and all other means of conveyance, are usually taxed to their utmost.

In the city, some of the military companies turned out on parade, and the Catholic Temperance Societies also made a creditable display. In the procession was an immense "American Eagle," cut out of wood, and gilded. It required a two horse wagon for its transportation, and was the most attractive feature of the procession.

The early trains carried thousands of people to the many beautiful groves on the banks of the Ohio, the Monongahela and the Allegheny, and the main avenues to and from the cities were thronged with vehicles of all kinds. The day was excessively hot, but there was a brisk breeze which rendered open air movement tolerable, and rambling through the woods enjoyable. Although no rain fell in the city, there were heavy showers to the east of us, and picnic parties along the railroads "between the rivers," had the fun of being "drenched." The rain commenced shortly after one o'clock, and continued two hours, after which it cleared off. The rains were limited in extent, and the temperature was but little affected. It really felt hotter after than before the showers. The evening was quite pleasant, and the excursionists all reached their homes under as favorable circumstances as could be expected.

At the picnics, good order was the rule; but there were notable exceptions. In some few instances, drunken rowdies interfered and caused trouble. There was considerable drinking done at some of the gatherings, notably on the South Side, where, it is said, beer was poured out for boys.

In both city and country there was the usual amount of cracker firing, pistol shooting and miscellaneous banging. In the cities, owing to the police prohibitions, young America had to "get in his work" slyly, but he managed to burn as much powder as on former Fourths. There were no fires—not even an alarm—and if there had been, the Department would have been promptly on hand, as Chief Hammil permitted no one to be absent from duty, and even had the sub-list under waiting orders.

ACCIDENTS.

The most serious accident of the day occurred at a picnic at Esq. station, West Penn Railroad. At noon, Mr. James W. Beers, and other young men, were engaged firing a pistol at a target, when Miss Maggie Weldon, an intimate acquaintance, approached them and expressed a desire to shoot once at the mark. One of the young men took a small pistol to load for her, and in the act of loading it was discharged, the ball striking Miss Weldon in the left side, and entering between the ribs. She was conveyed to her residence on Federal street, near North avenue Allegheny. The attending physician yesterday pronounced her in a favorable condition, although the ball had not yet been extracted.

A butcher named Wm. Hunninger, seated at an upper window of his house on Federal street, near Pearl, Monday evening, carelessly discharged a pistol into the street. The ball struck a lad named Geo. Green, on the opposite side of the street, inflicting a painful wound in his side. Hunninger was arrested and held to answer. The boy's symptoms are not dangerous.

James Coulter, of Emsworth station, in jumping from an accommodation train, about four o'clock in the afternoon, struck against a car on the siding and dislocated his shoulder. In falling his right foot got caught under a wheel, and all the toes were cut off.

Louis Wolf, aged fifteen years, while playing with a pistol, shot himself through the foot, which ended the fun of the Fourth for him, and also for his parents, who reside on Fifth avenue, near Chatham street. A similar mishap befell a lad named Goodon Zeigler, on Penn avenue, East End.

A little girl named Elmira Kaye, sister-in-law of Detective Cupples, was very seriously injured by the explosion of a fire cracker. The cracker had been lighted but did not explode as soon as was expected. She stooped down to ascertain the cause, when the cracker exploded, striking her in the eye and inflicting such a serious injury that it is feared the sight will be destroyed.

An unknown man, a stranger in the city, in jumping from the Cleveland express on the Washington avenue crossing in Allegheny, had one of his feet run over and so badly crushed that amputation was rendered necessary.

Mrs. Cavan, a widow residing in the Eleventh ward, was shot in the face, the bullet taking away part of her nose. The party firing the shot has not been discovered.

A couple of drunken men, returning from a picnic in a buggy, ran over a little child of Mr. Wm. J. Russell, of Mount Washington. The child is badly injured.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

A good time was had at the Western Penitentiary. The five hundred and eight prisoners were freed from labor, and treated to a first rate dinner. There never was so many convicts in the prison on any precedding Fourth of July, and the highest number by about one time was was five hundred and nine.

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroads, the engineers and conductors decorated their locomotives, some of them in a most artistic and picturesque manner. The Ohio Pyle Falls excursion train was drawn by an engine that was embelished with innumerable flags and pressed in a very handsome appearance and attracted considerable attention on the route.

The most elaborately decorated engine and car was that of Engr. J. V. E. Dodductor S. P. Madeira, Engineer Teddy Bourke and Baggage Master Fatty Yohe, took occasion to make their train conspicuous. The locomotive contained over one thousand flags, great and small, a large large amount of evergreens, gracefully and artistically entwined.

Various amateur sculling matches took place on the Monongahela course, in the afternoon. John Hauch and Jake Beese created no little excitement by capsizing their skiff, and engaging in a vigorous swimming match. They reached shore amid shouts and cheers.

There was a very lively picnic at Monitor Grove, and any quantity of rough fun. There were a number of fights, and a man named Taylor was knocked down with a beer mug. There was no little thieving and picking of pockets carried on upon the grounds. On the road home, on a Fort Wayne accommodation train, Mr. Samuel Getty, of Allegheny, was robbed of a valuable silver watch. He suspected a young man named Jack Hay of being the party who stole the time-piece, and on arriving at the Allegheny depot informed Officer Atkinson, who took Hay to the lock-up. The missing watch was not found in his possession but the following articles were: Pedestrian boots, one pair; lady's parasol, three beer glasses and about thirty cigars.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

City Property, Finances, Health and Printing.

No less than four committee meetings were—or should have been—held in Allegheny last night. The City Property and Health committees each had a quorum and transacted business, but only three members appeared in the Finance Committee's room, and not a member of the Printing Committee deemed it worth his while to assist by his individual presence in getting a quorum together. These are sensible committeemen, and the members of other committees should imitate their example during the heated term. Below will be found a report of the business done:

CITY PROPERTY.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to have a new grating put in the pavement in front of the market house.

A committee was appointed to ascertain and report what would be a fair rent for the upper story of the Lang building, used for the use of the new infantry company about to be organized—the Allegheny City Guards.

The Chairman was instructed to procure a clock for the Clerk's office.

Committees were appointed to have the water pipes in the various engine houses cleared of obstructions.

A communication from Mr. J. Vannote, Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, was read. The City of Allegheny is asked to comply with the following requests:

1. To execute to the said Institute a lease for fifteen or more years, of the land controlled by the city, said property to be used only for exposition and kindred purposes.

2. Order the dumpage of the city on the land, in order that the proper height of ground may be secured.

3. Open Irwin avenue to Bank street, and deposit the earth thus obtained on that portion of Smoky Island to be occupied by the exposition.

4. Beautifying Seminary hill, by reducing the grade, depositing the earth in Smoky Island bottom.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the managers of the Institute that the Committee on City Property is ready to execute a lease to them of the property mentioned.

Adjourned.

THE OTHER COMMITTEES.

The three members of the Finance Committee who assembled, examined and approved a number of bills, heard the statements of the Controller, which are published elsewhere in to-day's COMMERCIAL, and left for some cooler retreat than the city building.

The Health Committee approved bills amounting to $458.

The Printing Committee, as already stated, failed to assemble.

LIZZIE SNYDER, a South Side girl, had her ankle badly sprained yesterday, by falling from a step-ladder.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Controller's Statement of Accounts of City Officers and Delinquent Tax Collectors—Condition of Appropriations.

Mr. James Brown, Controller of Allegheny City, reports as follows to the Finance Committee:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 6, 1875.

To the Committee on Finance:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your information a statement showing the condition of the accounts of city officers and various ward collectors of delinquent taxes at this date:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Amount of returns	$ 2,204 20
Cash paid Treasurer	2,204 20

CITY ENGINEER.

Amount of returns	$ 429 00
Cash paid Treasurer	334 00
Balance due	$ 95 00

SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

Amount of returns	$ 784 59
Cash paid Treasurer	784 59

CLERK OF MARKETS.

Amount of returns	$ 9,384 58
Cash paid Treasurer	9,167 97
Balance due	$ 196 61

STREET COMMISSIONER—WEST DISTRICT.

Amount of returns	$ 401 00
Cash paid Treasurer	401 00

STREET COMMISSIONER—EAST DISTRICT.

Amount of returns	$ 369 40
Cash paid Treasurer	312 00
Balance due	$ 57 40

WEIGHMASTER—DIAMOND SCALES.

To amount of returns	$ 1,070 21
Cash paid Treasurer	1,070 21

WEIGHMASTER—SECOND WARD SCALES.

To amount of returns	$ 1,816 34
Cash paid Treasurer	1,766 34
Balance due	$ 50 00

WEIGHMASTER—FOURTH WARD SCALES.

To amount of returns	$ 67 27
Cash paid Treasurer	67 27

HEALTH OFFICER.

Amount of returns	$ 179 00
Cash paid Treasurer	76 00
Balance due	$ 103 00

CLERK MEASURERS.

Amount of returns	$ 707 84
Cash paid Treasurer	590 73
Balance due	$ 117 11

WHARFMASTER—WEST DISTRICT.

Amount of returns	$ 483 07
Cash paid Treasurer	483 32
Balance over paid	25

WHARFMASTER—EAST DISTRICT.

Amount of returns	$ 448 00
Cash paid Treasurer	319 00
Balance due	$ 129 00

COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES—FIRST WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$11,753 78
Cash paid Treasurer	6,600 00
Balance due	$ 5,153 78

SECOND WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$20,615 00
Cash paid Treasurer	8,500 00
Balance due	10,115 00

THIRD WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$24,540 43
Cash paid Treasurer	12,000 00
Balance due	$12,540 43

FOURTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$16,821 25
Cash paid Treasurer	10,362 21
Balance due	$ 6,459 14

FIFTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$14,928 87
Cash paid Treasurer	1,810 80
Balance due	$13,918 07

SIXTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$18,552 02
Cash paid Treasurer	5,000 00
Balance due	$13,552 02

SEVENTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$10,975 93
Cash paid Treasurer	5,036 00
Balance due	$ 5,939 93

EIGHTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 5,522 83
Cash paid Treasurer	4,508 63
Balance due	$ 1,024 20

NINTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 8,290 99
Cash paid Treasurer	1,243 07
Balance due	$ 7,047 92

TENTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 3,623 30
Cash paid Treasurer	1,709 00
Balance due	$ 1,339 30

ELEVENTH WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 3,340 49
Cash paid Treasurer	1,287 00
Balance due	$ 1,053 49

SECOND ASSESSMENT OF WATER RENTS.

Amount of duplicate	$ 2,929 67
Cash paid Treasurer	1,325 00
Balance due	$ 1,281 67

Condition of the Appropriations.

Controller Brown also submitted to the Finance Committee the following statement of the moneys expended out of the several funds, and the balances on hand, for the six months ending June 30:

	Amount expended.	Balance on hand.
Salaries	$ 19,053 12	$19,091 88
Interest	22,922 05	20,737 90
Fire Department	25,736 65	25,263 35
Printing	3,289 73	6,710 27
Streets, &c.	13,332 71	28,667 25
Wharves, &c	303 52	1,696 48
Surveys	1,461 25	2,538 65
Police	25,115 76	24,283 99
Contingent	11,095 02	35,464 81
Water works	29,952 55	47 45
Outstanding warrants	2,975 41	353 46
Gas	10,140 60	14,859 40
Sinking fund	10,801 95	9,198 05
Int. on wharf bonds	1,400 00	600 00
City property	2,381 02	2,618 98
Health	449 61	1,050 39
Bills payable	20,000 00	20,000 00
Markets	1,210 79	589 21
Parks	4,146 13	8,853 87
Sinking fund W. W. bonds	2,638 12	4,861 88
Sinking fund city property bonds	1,055 25	1,944 75
	$216,371 05	$214,379 55

THE NUISANCE CASE.

Jury Out Forty-six Hours—Failure to Agree—A Sharp Complaint to the Court.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. H. Emerson, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the management of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, came into court on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, after having been out forty-six hours, and were discharged, having been unable to agree. It is stated that the jury, on taking the first ballot, stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The subsequent ballotings showed very little change—the jury standing, for the greater part of the time, six to six.

One of the jurors, Sylvanus G. Kurtz, complained to the court that the room in which they had been kept nearly two days and nights, was close, unhealthy and filthy in the extreme; that there was scarcely fresh air enough to sustain life; that one man and that the jury absolutely suffered. A request had been made of the officer in charge, to change them them to a better ventilated room, but the officer seemed to think he had no authority to do so, and they were compelled to remain.

Judge Sterrett replied that he was aware of the fact that some of the jury rooms were unfit for men to remain in for so long a time in hot weather, and that he would endeavor to have the evil remedied. The officer in charge then informed the court that the jury, the law only requiring him to keep them together in some private place. He might have brought them down into the court room, where they could have had plenty of fresh air. The jury rooms, as a whole, needed overhauling, and the matter would be brought to the attention of the County Commissioners.

The jurors in this case presented a most woe-begone appearance. Their wilted shirt collars and sweat-soaked linen told too plainly of the weighing and sifting they had undergone. In every lineament of the twelve countenances might be traced evidences of discomfort, weariness, dissatisfaction or disgust. There were old men of sixty, and young men in life's prime; and, while the marks of punishment were upon each, there were appreciable degrees in the measure of their common misery. Their condition might aptly be likened unto that of twelve men sobering up after a "big drunk."

It has long been a matter of perplexity to the courts as to what length of time juries should be kept together in criminal cases. In civil cases, where pecuniary interests alone are involved, the juries resort to compromises, but in criminal cases there are, perhaps, more compromise verdicts rendered, in this class of cases, than there are verdicts which meet the full approval of each individual juror. In criminal cases, however, where defendants are legally entitled to any reasonable doubt which may exist in the minds of the jurors, it is not the policy or desire of the courts to compel juries to agree; or, in other words, to force a portion of the jurors to yield their honest convictions to escape the punishment of the jury room. It is questionable whether jurors should be kept together beyond the time necessary to obtain their deliberate judgment on the matter in issue, and in most cases a few hours ought to suffice. At all events, if, after canvassing the points of individual difference, they have made honest efforts to agree and failed, it is difficult to see how their imprisonment in a badly ventilated room, without any accommodations for personal comfort, calculated to unfit them for their clear views of duty. Whether juries are to be kept out for short or long periods, they should have at least such accommodations as are necessary to health and comfort. If they are to be kept together but for an hour or two, they should have a clean, well ventilated room. If it is necessary to hold them over night, they should have comfortable beds, as well as pure air. There is no reason why a citizen, in performing the duties of a juror, should be deprived of every comfort, and we commend the earnest protest of Mr. Kurtz against the evil.

New Trial Refused.

Judge White, in the cases of the National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, Jr., yesterday filed an opinion refusing the motion for a new trial. The defense was drunkenness at the time of the indorsements, and that the plaintiffs had knowledge of defendant's condition when they discounted the paper. The defense sought to show great intemperance, and, at times, absence of mind, without attempting to prove the condition of the defendant at the precise dates of the indorsements.

EDUCATIONAL.

Election of Teachers in Several Districts.

A number of the school boards of the city met last evening and elected teachers for the ensuing school year. The result is given below:

FORBES DISTRICT, SIXTH WARD.

Principal—Leonard H. Eaton. Assistants—Misses Mary D. Garvin, Eliza W. Lompre, Alice J. Jackson, M. Frank Covert, Jennie C. Simpson, Lizzie McClaren, M. Aggie McFadden, Jennie McClure, Jennie C. Cooper, Martha L. Jones, Maggie Little, Emma Steward, Kate C. Richards, E. J. McNeely, Bella McLeane, Victoria M. Matteson, and Annie J. Hope.

The board postponed the assignment of the teachers until another meeting. All the teachers employed last year except two who had resigned, were re-elected. For the two vacancies there were twenty-seven applicants, and quite a number of ballots were had before a result was arrived at.

A resolution of thanks to the Principal and his assistants was unanimously adopted.

From this school there were fourteen pupils applying for admission to the High School. Of these, ten were admitted and two, under the rules, are entitled to re-examination.

SOUTH DISTRICT, SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward School Board elected the following: Principal, William R. Ford; Assistant Principal, Lide J. Mason; Grammar Department, M. J. Thompson; Medium Department, Annie Curry; Medium Department, Lucy McNeill; Primary Department, Rachel B. Fowler; Primary Department, Mary M. Renwick; Primary Department, Anna D. Marshall; Primary Department, Bella Barnes; Instructress in Penmanship and Drawing, Kate B. Holmes.

From this school the applications for admission to the High School were as follows: For the Academical Department, twenty; admitted, eighteen; entitled to re-examination, one; for the Commercial Department, five; admitted, four.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

The Directors of the Springfield Schools have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Principal—J. M. Logan; assistants—Misses Mattie Boggs, Bella McFall, Kate M. Wolfe, Ida F. McClung, Mary E. Hartman, Lillie A. Cooper, Maggie J. Stevenson, Mary Bamford and Lizzie Edelman.

The following complimentary resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Springfield Sub-district Schools take this opportunity of tendering Mr. J. M. Logan and his able corps of teachers their thanks for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties during the past school year.

Of the thirteen candidates sent by these schools for examination, nine were admitted to the Pittsburgh Central High School ten passed for the Academical Department, one for the Commercial and one is entitled to a re-examination.

MINERSVILLE DISTRICT, THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Minersville School Board elected the following for the ensuing school year: Principal—James L. Harrison. Grammar—Laura A. Parker, H. B. Wilson, Mary N. McMullen. Primary—Miss Anderson, Miss Arthurs, Miss Carry, Miss Shields. Miss Brown, Miss Goff, Miss Miller.

After the election the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Principal and teachers have the unanimous thanks of this Board for the very satisfactory manner in which the school was conducted during the past year.

OAKLAND DISTRICT, FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Directors of this district elected the following:

Bellefield Building—Principal—R. F. Wilson. Assistants—H. M. Mathews, V. M. Matteson, K. L. Anderson, M. A. Hunter, A. M. Ross and E. A. Gray.

Soho Building—Principal—J. P. Andrews. Assistants—M. G. Louden, S. J. Young, Jennie M. Parker, Ella Cunningham, Vinnie B. Harvey, Annie M. Moore, C. A. McClaren, C. J. Randolph, Anna F. Mays, Jennie Troop, Annie E. Conrad and M. J. Sweeney.

MOORHEAD DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

The Directors of the Moorhead district elected the following: Principal—E. M. Still. Assistants—Misses Jennie Boggs, Sarah J. Payne, Irenia Rutledge, Lizzie A. Laughlin, Maggie Marshall, Ella Cunningham, Annie M. E. Irwin, Lizzie E. Miller, Nannie Mackrell, Ella Norris, Mattie Stevenson.

THE AMMAN HOMICIDE.

Arraignment of George Zell, Charles Hoffman and John Fishbach for Murder—A Jury Sworn, and the Trial Proceeds.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Zell, Charles Hoffman and John Fishbach, indicted for the murder of Martin Amman, was called up for trial yesterday morning. The main facts of the killing of Amman were brought out at the Coroner's inquest. They may be briefly stated here as follows: On the night of the 24th of April last, the defendants, with a party of others, went to Sorg, at No. 1417 Carson street, South Side, and raised a disturbance with the proprietor. They were forcibly ejected from the saloon by Sorg and his friends, and went away. After a short time they returned, when a riot ensued, in which Martin Amman received his death wound, from a beer glass thrown by one of the rioters.

The prisoners were represented by Messrs. Marshall and Moreland. District Attorney Montooth and Messrs. Moore and Luty appear for the Commonwealth.

Several hours were occupied in securing a jury. At two o'clock P. M. the jury was sworn and the trial proceeded. The following named persons constitute the jury: John Wilkinson, Philip Himler, Ernestus Edmundson, Edward P. Wilkinson, John D. Ross, Joseph L. Evans, Wm. C. Forsythe, J. T. Arthurs, Thomas Walker, John Fry, Wm. Quinn, W. R. Harrison.

Mr. Luty, on behalf of the Commonwealth, made the opening speech, in which he recited the history of the case.

THE TESTIMONY.

The same witnesses (giving the same testimony) that appeared at the Coroner's inquest were called:

Mrs. Catherine Amman, wife of the deceased, testified to the facts attending the death of her husband. He never, in her hearing, made any statements concerning the manner in which he received his injuries. He had brief intervals of consciousness after being brought home. He died on a Saturday afternoon, one week after he received his injuries.

Dr. James Kerr made an examination of the injuries of deceased, early in the forenoon directly after the accident; found a clean cut above the ear, there was one incision above the left ear; the bone was broken through; he found a portion of bone raising the bone a portion of the brain matter came out; attended him until his death the Saturday following; the injuries were no doubt the cause of his death.

Jacob Sorg, proprietor of the saloon in which the riot and murder occurred, was examined. He described, in about the same way as above, the disturbance. On the jury, the fight in his saloon in which Amman received his death wound, and identified the prisoners as the persons who started the riot and participated therein.

John Oebinger was the next witness. He was present at the riot in Sorg's saloon, and witnessed the strokes. Could not identify Mr. Sorg in regard to the prisoners participating in the fight.

At the close of the testimony of this witness (about four o'clock), Judge Stowe announced that the court would adjourn till nine o'clock this morning.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Bondholders' Meeting—Encouraging Reports.

At a recent meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company held at Philadelphia, General Cass and others spoke in very encouraging terms of the future prospects of the road. The following is the method proposed to complete and equip the road: The issue of first mortgage bonds not to exceed an average of $25,000 per mile of road actually completed and accepted by the President of the United States, to be secured by mortgage or mortgages which shall be a first and paramount lien on the whole line of road, constructed and to be constructed, and on the equipment, property, lands and franchises, acquired and to be acquired, subject only to the right of the holders of the preferred stock to convert their stock into the lands of the company. The principal of these bonds to be payable forty years after date, and the interest and the sinking fund may be made payable in gold. No assessment to be levied upon bondholders, the cost of purchase and expense of foreclosure to be paid out of the assets and income of the company. The names of the Executive Committee are Johnston Livingston, J. N. Hutchinson, William McKnight, John M. Denison, Abner Coburn, William Windom and George Stark.

Drawing in the High School.

At the meeting of the High School Committee yesterday, there was presented the following report of the Examining Committee on the Mechanical and Freehand drawing class at the Central High School:

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1875.

After having carefully gone over all the work, we were thoroughly pleased as to the correctness, neatness and care with which the drawing was done. The mechanical drawing is being carefully and well taught.

The Freehand drawing shows much advancement on the work of previous years. Some of the drawings are excellent, while all of them show progress, and are to be commended. This branch of education is being well attended to in the school, and cannot fail to be of much benefit to all the pupils.

HUGH NEWELL,
GEORGE W. BACKOPEN,
Committee.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Result of the Examination of Applicants—Card Numbers of Pupils Admitted and Those to Be Re-examined—Gratifying Exhibit of Scholarship.

The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Harper in the chair, for the purpose of hearing the report of Professor Jillson, Principal of the High School, as to the result of the recent examination of applicants for admission.

The Principal reported at length stating that there were 364 candidates of whom 220 passed for admission to the Academical or the Normal Department, as they might elect, and 61 to the Commercial Department, making a total of 281 gaining admission to the institution. Prof. Jillson referred with great satisfaction to the general excellent percentage made, showing the good work done in the ward schools, and the fact that they are rising in grade to the High School. The pupil gaining the highest average percentage held card number 572, it being a record of 95½ per cent. Several reached ninety per cent. while many exceeded 80. The examination was made in orthography, arithmetic, geography, algebra, grammar and history, and the rule required that in no one study should the pupil fall below 40 per cent., while the general average must reach 65. Below we print the card numbers of the pupils admitted to the school and of those who, under the rules, are entitled to re-examination:

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The pupils holding the following card numbers will be admitted to the Academical department:

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 49, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 131, 134, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 160, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 246, 247, 249, 250, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 281, 283, 285, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296, 297, 301, 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 309, 312, 315, 316, 319, 321, 323, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 344, 345, 346, 349, 352, 353, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following will be admitted to the Commercial department:

13, 27, 33, 38, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56, 63, 65, 66, 76, 81, 84, 85, 86, 97, 100, 101, 103, 109, 113, 115, 136, 143, 147, 148, 162, 167, 176, 177, 190, 200, 204, 209, 223, 227, 228, 237, 242, 245, 266, 277, 280, 313, 314, 317, 320, 325, 326, 342, 343, 350, 351, 354, 355.

The following will be allowed re-examination in such one study as the pupil may select: 9, 10, 23, 42, 71, 93, 111, 125, 158, 183, 227, 340.

The following will be re-examined in history: 93, 149, 248, 298, 310, 341, 127.